WALKER'S
HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE:
OR,
Compendium of Entertaining Knowledge,
For JULY, 1794.

MEMOIRS OF MISS FARREN.

(With an elegant Portrait.)

THIS lady's father was a ſurgeon in Cork.—An early fondneſs for the drama, induced him to quit that city, and commence an actor in an itinerant company in England; and during a campaign at Tewkeſbury, he married Mrs. Farren, at whoſe houſe he lodged, and who then kept a ſhop for the ſale of haberdaſhery. Mrs. Farren was born at Liverpool. After their union, it was natural to ſuppoſe, they both went on the ſtage; but Mrs. Farren was more remarkable for her *prolification*, than for any diſplay of dramatic talents. She produced her huſband three daughters and a ſon, when he died in circumſtances of extreme indigence.

Left without friends, and even without abilities, to procure a comfortable ſubſiſtence for a numerous family, Mrs. Farren ſtruggled with great fortitude; and though ſhe experienced the moſt poignant poverty, yet ſhe fulfilled the duties of a mother, with the utmoſt tenderneſs. As her ſituation in the *corps* to which ſhe belonged, was very inferior, ſo were her profits; and whenever her children were capable, ſhe put them on the ſtage, that their exertions might contribute a ſmall pittance to the general ſtock.

Her eldeſt daughter Kitty, firſt cheered her hopes, by diſplaying great vivacity and ſprightlineſs in the parts of *Girls* and *Chambermaids*: while Betſey (the ſubject of theſe memoirs) was much careſſed, in perſonating king Edward the Fifth, in *Richard the Third*, and ſimilar parts: at the ſame time ſhe diſcovered an agreeable voice; but their indigence was ſtill exceedingly depreſſing.

From this ſtate of miſery Mrs. Farren endeavoured to emancipate herſelf and children, by applying to Mr. Whitely, a celebrated manager then at Cheſter. This gentleman's company was full; but he readily recommended them to Mr. Younger of Liverpool; and from the report which had reached him of Kitty Farren's merit, he engaged the family.

Miſs Betſey Farren, at the age of fifteen, made her debut at Liverpool in *Roſetta*, in *Love in a Village*; but ſuch was the poverty of her wardrobe, that the ladies in the company, it is remembered, were obliged to ſubſcribe each a proportion of apparel, before ſhe could be properly equipped. So much may great merit and ſuperior talents be depreſſed by poverty! She next performed *Lady Townley*, and pleaſed Mr. Younger ſo well, that he procured credit with his tradeſmen, for what cloaths any of the family might ſtand in need of.

Mr. Younger, not content with this, beſides advancing her ſalary, took every ſtep to promote the intereſt of our heroine.

Miſs Farren continued a great favourite with the people in Liverpool, and the manager had her intereſt ſo much at heart, that he obtained an engage-

ment for her with Mr. Colman; and she made her first appearance at the Hay-market theatre in the summer of 1777, the same season with the late Mr. Henderson. Here she relinquished all claim to salary, from the consideration of having her choice of parts, and acquired the reputation she now so justly retains, of a first-rate actress.

After succeeding so well at the Hay-market, she was engaged at Covent garden theatre, where she performed tragedy with the late Mr. Digges, and in a short time afterwards became a member of Old Drury, through the interest of her friend Younger, who was at the time stage-manager at that theatre.

Here she held the rank of first tragic actress, and represented *Juliet*, the *Fair Penitent*, &c. with great and merited applause. In comedy, she stood next to Mrs. Abington; and when that lady went to Covent-garden theatre, Miss Farren was considered an excellent, if not an equal substitute. It is probable, however, that her own merit, though heightened by a nice and critical observance of Mrs. Abington's manners, would never have raised her to the eminence she now holds; or, at least, would never have attracted so much public attention, had she not kindled a flame in the breast of the Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox.

About this time the British Demosthenes paid her particular attention, and frequently dangled whole evenings behind the scenes, for the sake of her company; but after one season's pursuit he gave up the chace, and was succeeded by lord Derby, who, it is said, very much approved his resignation.

This nobleman immediately avowed the most sincere attachment, and took every means of promoting her interest. He not only spoke to the managers in her favour, but induced lady Dorothy Thompson, and lady Cecilia Johnston, to become her patrons. This raised her importance in the theatre; and Mr. King, who about this time was appointed manager, was proud to instruct and advance a lady so much noticed by the fashionable world.

An elegant copy of verses was handed about town at this time, dissuading her from an attachment to lord Derby, as too early in life to *play* "DARBY and JOAN." Elevated to the very first circles, she now became anxious to rival those of the highest rank and fortune in every female and polite accomplishment; she applied, with such indefatigable pains to improvement, that she is now justly considered as a finished pattern of female elegance and fashion.

A few years ago his grace of Richmond, desirous of having private plays performed at his house in Privy Gardens, in which lord Derby, lord Henry Fitzgerald, and the hon. Mrs. Damer, were to take the principal characters, Miss Farren was appointed to preside over the stage business, an employment of which she was fond, as introducing her to most of the nobility in the kingdom, and thereby giving her an importance unknown to any theatrical cotemporary. Miss Farren still is honoured with the patronage of the great.

From this period she has been careffed by a long list of fashionable ladies, a circumstance which seems to be her greatest ambition. She has a house in the vicinity of Grosvenor-square, keeps her carriage, and mixes familiarly with the first characters of the *beau monde*.

It is certain that she has returned the favours of those who knew and relieved her early wants; but, it is said, *with no inconsiderable share of hauteur*.

Miss Farren has played with great *eclat* in Ireland, where she was also much noticed by the nobility, both at her first coming, and at present.

The love system of lord Derby and Miss Farren is supposed to be perfectly *Platonic*; and should *one event* take place, it is not impossible but she may move in a much more elevated sphere.

The Modern Drama of Different Countries.

The Italian Stage.

THE modern Italians are warmed with the same sun, and walk over the same ground that was possessed by the ancient Romans: but they are strangers to their virtues, the traces of which

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are only to be found in hiſtory; therefore they have ſcarcely any tragedy; for they do not want to be excited to noble or arduous taſks: their inclination leads them to voluptuouſneſs and pleaſure; and the plays they have now among them are calculated to no other end but that of indulging this enervate tendency: they are a ſtrange mixture of ſpeaking and mummery, without any inſtruction, and with very little meaning, of which ſome may recollect an evidence in the burlettas made many years ſince by the Giardino family, in the Hay-market: the admirable action indeed of La Spiletta muſt have made a laſting impreſſion, while no one that underſtood Italian could have choſen to retain a ſyllable of the writing: The whole family had merit conſidered as buffoons; and the Italian comedians are for the moſt part little better. I queſtion whether the ancient mimes excelled them in attitudes, poſtures, agility and grimace: they have a ſurpriſing power of diſtorting the countenance, and perhaps nothing was ever more entertaining than the various faces made by Spiletta and her father, crying, in one of thoſe pieces. A ſcene of this ſort muſt move the riſible faculties of a ſtoic; and their acting muſt pleaſe, while the ſentiment muſt have a contrary effect. They cannot be properly called comedies, becauſe they have no regular plot: the ſcenes are unconnected, and they are void of character or compoſition. Nay, it often happens at Paris, that it is not much more than the impertinencies of a parcel of merry Andrews, who put their own nonſenſe into the mouth of the character they aſſume; even where the author ſpeaks, it is ſo much bombaſt, ſo much in the ſtile of Hurlothumbo, that you muſt be diſguſted; and, with Boccalini's Lacedæmonian, I would prefer the gallies rather than being confined (not with him to Guicciardini, but) to a conſtant attendance on the Italian comedy. Let it be obſerved here, that, though I deliver my ſentiments freely upon the Italian comedy, and condemn it on the whole; yet I allow there are ſome fine exceptions to my general tenet, (beſides the Amyntor of Taſſo, the *Paſtor fido* of Guarini, the writings of Metaſtaſio, &c.) wherein there is ſpirit, humour and ſentiment; and I am of opinion, that the pieces of Terence and Plautus were chaunted forth in the ſame manner, as well as the whole ancient comedy.

The Spaniſh and French Comedy.

THE Spaniards will have it, that they draw the ſources of their comic wit from life; but they are miſtaken, they ſee things only at a ſhort diſtance, and imagine that the little gallantries and intrigues of Madrid and Seville are thoſe of the world—This is the life from which they copy, and it is a life every body elſe muſt own peculiar to themſelves. They are indeed fruitful in invention, and have a variety of incidents which are very pleaſing. The reaſon is plain: a woman in Spain, is kept as cloſe as a miſer keeps guineas, ſo that the poet is forced to form a thouſand contrivances before he can bring her to the arms of her gallant; and if he copies from what he knows to be daily practiſed among his country people, he contrives that ſome diſappointment divides them, even at the critical minute, until the cataſtrophe, which is generally wound up by the lovers being made happy.

The Spaniſh comedy is neither over regular, nor entirely probable; becauſe the people retain a reliſh of the African gallantry; of the extraordinary manners of the Moors, from whom they moſtly deduce their original. Both ſexes in Spain, would think that paſſion cool and indifferent, which was not accompanied by ſome of the extravagances to be found in their old books of chivalry; for it is but of late years, that they have been cured of their romantic notions, inſpired by knight errantry, and ſo happily ridiculed, though not eradicated, by Cervantes; nay, in the country parts of Spain, they are far, even at this day from being exploded.

The French comedy is more regular and more probable—In France, that ſtrain of gallantry that reigns in their *comedy*, runs through their *manners* Intrigue is a ſcience, and a man approaches a woman ſtep by ſtep; he

gains ground by inches, like a general beſieging a town. It is a reſpect which the women inſiſt upon, becauſe their commerce with mankind, the freedom wherein their country's cuſtom indulges them, permits them to pick and chuſe; and, in that caſe, they are only to be won by deference and aſſiduity. This is a vein to be found in all Moliere's comedies, intermixed with characters of humour ſo ſtrongly painted, ſuch excellent copies from the great book of life, that every body muſt be ſtruck with the reſemblance and applaud. His humourous characters are neither French, Spaniſh, nor Engliſh—they are citizens of the world, and their exactneſs muſt be acknowledged by all nations. There is this common defect in the *French comedy*, and I am afraid it extends to their tragedy, that, excluſive of their characters of humour, all the perſonages are French, be the ſcene laid where it will. They fail in *manners* as well as *deſign*, but not in *ſentiment* and *fancy*: they are as civil upon the ſtage as off it but that civility tires an Engliſhman, who wants ſomething to rouſe his inactive ſluggiſh diſpoſition, and to keep him awake. This tediouſneſs is owing to their defect of genius—they have not the fire requiſite to animate, and it is right they ſhould be civil, though inſipid; for if they cannot entirely pleaſe, it is but juſt they ſhould not offend.

The French comic authors, fearful of ſtretching their talents too far, do not incline to raiſe your laughter to too great a pitch: but politely jog on in an eaſy pace that lulls you to ſleep. Their characters are few—they have ſeldom an underplot, and they content themſelves with carrying on only one deſign; they copy the ancients too cloſely in adhering to rule and regularity, while we keep thoſe noble originals too much at a diſtance: this is owing rather to a want of taſte in our audiences, which, could we ſupply, we ſhould outdo the French in their own province; but we muſt have various incidents, epiſodes interwoven, more buſineſs carried on than they can bear, and a variety of performers. However, it muſt be granted, that, with all their taſte, our authors excel them as much in genius, as our ſoldiers do in courage. Shakſpeare and Johnſon, are as far beyond Corneille and Moliere; as Marlborough was beyond Tallard; Chatham ſuperior to Louvois.

Account of the Evacuation of Oſtend.

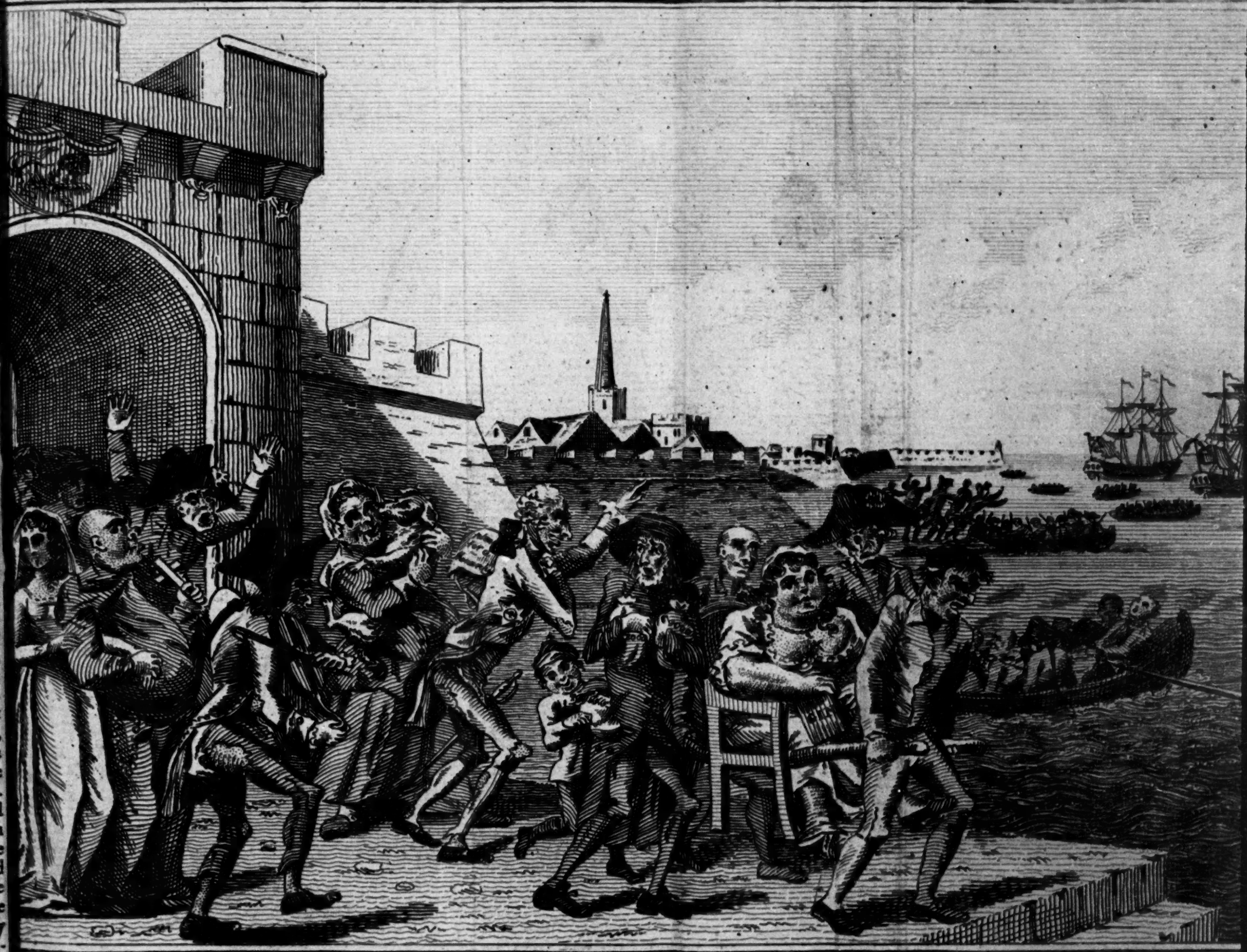
(With an elegant Engraving of that Event.)

THE enemy having by the ſurrender of Ypres, and the retreat of general Clairfait, from Thielt towards Ghent, entirely cut off all hope of ſuccour to ſave Oſtend. The town and port were entirely evacuated on the 20th of June laſt, a letter from that neighbourhood has theſe words,

"Never was ſeen ſuch a break-up as that of yeſterday at Oſtend!—Every body that could find the means were quitting the place. The magiſtrates and people of property are all gone. General Stewart yeſterday gave leave to all the inhabitants to depart. All the ſhips in the harbour were ordered into the road; and all the baggage belonging to the ſtaff of the 85th regiment of foot, and the 8th dragoons, was embarked. The departure of Prince Erneſt was the ſignal of alarm and flight."

Oſtend is a ſtrong ſea-port town of Flanders, with a good harbour, which takes its name from its eaſtern ſituation; it is ſurrounded by a great number of forts, ten baſtions, and has four gates. Cobert de Steenlande, having taken the habit in the Abbey of Bertin, at St. Omer's, in 814, gave Oſtend to that monaſtery, then only a ſmall village, with thirty eight others. It became a town in 1072, when Robert de Friſe built a church dedicated to St. Peter. In the year 1372, the fiſhermen and other inhabitants, built round it a plain ſimple paliſade. In 1445, Philip the Good ſurrounded it with walls, erected gates, enlarged the town, and made the harbour more commodious. In the year 1583, it was regularly fortified by the prince of Orange, after he had taken Ghent and Bruges. The prince of Parma came to attack it in the ſame year, but was compelled to retire without effecting his purpoſe. In the year,

1601,



EVACUATION of OSTEND.

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1601, the archduke Albert reſolved to beſiege it, thinking if he was maſter of that city he could eaſily overawe the trade of Zealand, and made the moſt vigorous efforts for that purpoſe. Sir Francis Vere, with eight companies of Britiſh troops, had been detached from prince Maurice, who was then beſieging Rhineberg, and had thrown himſelf into the town. Little progreſs was made for ſome months, yet the ſiege went on without intermiſſion; neither the inclemency of the winter, the diſcontent of the ſoldiers, nor the intrepid behaviour of the garriſon, could oblige the archduke to give up the enterpriſe. Both the army without, and the garriſon within, ſuffered extremely by ſickneſs and fatigue, the Engliſh in particular, ſo that the garriſon, which at firſt amounted to ſeven thouſand men, was, in the ſpace of a few months, reduced to three thouſand. The outworks were greatly damaged by the enemy and unuſual inundations of the ſea, to repair and defend which, required the utmoſt exertion and diligence; at laſt, when the beſieged were quite ſpent with fatigue, Sir Francis Vere was informed that the archduke had appointed the next day for a general aſſault; to avoid the danger he ſet on foot a capitulation, by which he gained time ſufficient to reinforce his garriſon with four companies of foot. Irritated at this ſtratagem of the Engliſh governor. Albert reſolved upon ſtorming a breach; the attack was made on the 17th of January, with the utmoſt vigour, under Mexia, an experienced Spaniſh officer, and ſupported for three hours; but was at length repelled by the beſieged, after the Spaniards had loſt 1000 men. After this the archduke was adviſed to raiſe the ſiege, which the ſeverity of the ſeaſon rendered almoſt intolerable to the troops, but to this he would not aſſent. He ordered barracks to be erected for the accommodation of his troops, committed the direction of the ſiege to Don Juan de Rivas, and ſet out for Ghent to concert meaſures for puſhing his operations with ſtill more vigour. The ſtates general embraced this occaſion to change the garriſon of Oſtend, which was worn out and emaciated with perpetual fatigue and watching. As the enemy had conſiderably relaxed in their diligence, and the communication of the ſea was preſerved open, the ſcheme was executed without difficulty. A freſh garriſon, ſupplied with every neceſſary, accordingly took charge of the town, under the conduct of colonel Dorp, colonel Edmonds, a Scotchman, and Hertein, a Frenchman. Sir Francis Vere, with the former garriſon, joined the army under prince Maurice. Rivas practiſed every expedient to prove himſelf worthy of the truſt; but he was repeatedly baffled by the diligence of Vander Noot, the new governor. At laſt he ſucceeded in reducing three out forts, which he joined to the quarter commanded by fort Albert, by means of a great platform mounted with heavy cannon, and ſurrounded with gabions full of earth. The garriſon erected a battery, to fruſtrate the effect of the platform, and threw bombs ſo ſucceſsfully as to deſtroy the whole attempt, and coſt the enemy infinite labour and expence. They ſeconded the fire of their battery with a vigorous ſally, in which 700 Spaniards were killed, and an equal number taken priſoners. Diſappointed in this deſign, Rivas applied his mind to cutting off the communication between the garriſon and the ſea. Pompey Torgu, the beſt engineer in the ſervice, contrived a kind of floating battery, which would have prevented the entrance of ſhips, provided it could be ſecured from the fury of the waves by dykes and other defences. To raiſe theſe, above half the army was aſſiduouſly employed for ſeveral days, and when the work was almoſt perfected, Rivas had the mortification to ſee the whole deſtroyed by a ſtorm of wind, and an inceſſant ſhower of bullets poured out from the heavy artillery of the garriſon. Upon the whole, though no officer ever laboured with more diligence than Rivas, he made little progreſs; a circumſtance which ſo chagrined the archduke, that he reſolved to commit the conduct of the whole to the marquis Spinola. Before the marquis would accept that honour, he deſired leave to examine the ſtate of the

the ſiege; for which purpoſe he ſent experienced officers to view the works. Some of theſe diſſuaded him from hazarding his reputation in an undertaking which muſt neceſſarily prove unſucceſsful, from the impoſſibility of cutting off the communication of the garriſon with the ſea; others were of a contrary opinion; they believed the town muſt infallibly ſurrender, and that perſeverance would ſurmount every difficulty: The love of glory ſtimulated Spinola to embrace this laſt opinion. In the month of October he took charge of the army, and ſoon diſplayed his capacity. Before the ſpring of the ſucceeding year, he advanced his works ſo far, that the ſtates general plainly perceived that Oſtend could only be ſaved by hazarding a battle, or at leaſt making ſuch a diverſion as would probably oblige the archduke to withdraw his army. The latter was thought the moſt expedient, and the ſiege of Sluys was reſolved on by the ſtates. Spinola was called away on this account, but finding it out of his power to reſiſt the ſucceſs of prince Maurice, he returned to the ſiege, and demonſtrated the poſſibility of reducing the ſtrongeſt ſituations. He blew up mines every where, he made violent aſſaults, and hemmed the beſieged within ſo narrow a circle, as determined the fate of Oſtend. Several governors ſince Noot's departure had been killed, and a multitude of inferior officers either ſlain or grievouſly wounded. Almoſt every ſhot from the enemy's batteries now did execution, as the balls fell within a ſmall compaſs wholly occupied by the troops. At laſt a ſtrong wind from the ſouth weſt at high water, gave the finiſhing blow to the works of the beſieged, which being newly erected in the room of others that were demoliſhed, could not withſtand the fury of the waves. They were all overturned, and it was afterwards in vain for the garriſon to reſiſt; however, they refuſed to ſurrender before the ſentiments of the ſtates and prince Maurice were known. A council was immediately called at Sluys, to deliberate whether the relief of the garriſon was to be attempted, or the place immediately ſurrendered. The latter opinion prevailed, and orders were immediately diſpatched to the governor. The capitulation, in which the garriſon and inhabitants obtained the moſt honourable terms, was ſigned the 20th day of September, 1604, above three years after the town had been firſt inveſted, and it haſt coſt the lives of one hundred thouſand brave ſoldiers. Some accounts ſay that the loſs of the Spaniards amounted to eighty thouſand, and that of the beſieged to fifty thouſand—In the year 1658, Cardinal Mazarin thought to have taken the city by ſtratagem, and for that purpoſe ſent mareſchal d'Aumont with ſome ſhips of war, but he himſelf was taken with his veſſels, and ſeveral hundred men killed and drowned. In the year 1706, it was beſieged by ſome troops of the allied army under the command of field mareſchal Owerkercke, or Overkirk; the trenches were opened the 23d of June, and forty-nine pieces of cannon and twenty-ſix mortars were employed: the fire was ſo terrible that the marquis de Covarouvias, governor of the place, and the comte de la Motthe Houdencourt lieutenant general of France who commanded the city, beat the chamade the 6th of July, and on the 8th, the garriſon, which conſiſted of ſix battalions of French, two of Spaniards and one ſquadron of dragoons, ſurrendered on capitulation. The allies to facilitate the conqueſt of the town, had ſent a fleet, commanded by the Engliſh admiral Fairborn, which conſiſted of 12 ſhips of war, two bomb-gallies, and 28 privateers, with proviſions and ammunition, to beſiege the city by ſea, and to prevent it from being relieved. The ſtates put in a garriſon of their own troops, and kept it till the year 1715, when, in conſequence of the barrier treaty, they yielded it up to the Empreſs. In the year 1722, the court of Vienna formed an Eaſt India company at Oſtend upon a ſcheme of an Engliſh merchant named Colebrook, which was repreſented ſo detrimental to the Engliſh Eaſt India company, that the houſe of commons immediately reſolved it to be a high crime and miſdemeanour for any Engliſh ſubject to be any ways concerned therein: in the

year

year 1727, by an article of a treaty made at Paris, it was agreed that the charter ſhould be ſuſpended for ſeven years, and in the year 1731, the company was totally diſſolved. It was taken by the French in the year 1745, after a ſiege of ten days, and reſtored to the Empire at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. At the latter end of the year 1792, it was taken by the French republic, but evacuated by them on the 30th of March following. They have now, however, got poſſeſſion of it again.

The Preference of Grace to Beauty. An Allegory.

I FANCIED myſelf placed between two landſcapes, this, called *the region of beauty*, and that, *the valley of the graces*; the one adorned with all that luxuriant nature could beſtow, the fruits of various climates, adorned the trees, the groves reſounded with muſic, the dale breathed perfume; every charm that could ariſe from ſymmetry and exact diſtribution, were here conſpicuous, the whole offering a pleaſure without alloy. The *valley of the graces*, on the other hand, ſeemed by no means ſo inviting; the ſtreams and the groves appeared juſt as they uſually do in unfrequented countries; no magnificent *parterres*, no concert in the groves; the rivulet was edged with weeds, and the rook joined its voice to that of the nightingale; all was ſimplicity and nature. The moſt ſtriking objects ever firſt allure the traveller: I entered the region of beauty with increaſed curioſity, and promiſed myſelf endleſs ſatisfaction in being introduced to the preſiding goddeſs. I perceived ſeveral ſtrangers, who entered with the ſame deſign, and what ſurprized me not a little, was to ſee ſeveral others haſtening to leave this abode of ſeeming felicity. After ſome fatigue, I had at laſt the honour of being introduced to the goddeſs, who repreſented beauty in perſon. She was ſeated on a throne, at the foot of which ſtood ſeveral ſtrangers, lately introduced like me, all regarding her form in extacy. Ah, what eyes! what lips! how clear her complexion! how perfect her ſhape! At theſe exclamations, beauty with downcaſt eyes would endeavour to counterfeit modeſty, but ſoon again looking round, as if to confirm every ſpectator in his favourable ſentiments. Sometimes ſhe would attempt to allure us by her ſmiles, and at intervals would bridle back, in order to inſpire us with reſpect as well as tenderneſs. This ceremony laſted for ſome time, and had ſo much employed our eyes, that we had forgot all this while that the goddeſs was ſilent. We ſoon, however, began to perceive the defect. What, ſaid we, among each other, are we to have nothing but languiſhing airs, ſoft looks, and inclinations of the head? Will the goddeſs only deign to ſatisfy our eyes? Upon this one of the company ſtepped to preſent her with ſome fruit he had gathered by the way. She received the preſent moſt ſweetly ſmiling, and with one of the whiteſt hands in the world, but ſtill not a word eſcaped her lips. I now found that my companions grew weary of their homage; they went off one by one, and reſolving not to be left behind, I offered to go in my turn, when juſt at the door of the temple, I was called back by a female, whoſe name was Pride, and who ſeemed diſpleaſed at the behaviour of the company. "Where are you haſtening? ſaid ſhe to me with an angry air: the goddeſs of beauty is here." "I have been to viſit her, madam, replied I, and find her more beautiful than even report has made her." "And why will you leave her?" added the female. "I have ſeen her long enough returned I; I have got all her features by heart. Her eyes are ſtill the ſame; her noſe now as it was half an hour ago: could ſhe throw a little more mind into her face, perhaps I ſhould be for wiſhing to have a little more of her company." "What ſignifies, replied my female, whether ſhe has a mind or not: has ſhe any occaſion for a mind, ſo formed as ſhe is by nature? If ſhe had a common face indeed, there might be ſome reaſon for thinking to improve it. But when features are already perfect, every alteration would but impair them. A fine face is already at the point of perfection, and a fine lady ſhould endeavour

to

to keep it ſo; the impreſſion it would receive from thought, would but diſturb its whole œconomy." To this ſpeech I gave no reply, but made the beſt of my way to the *valley of the graces*. Here I found all thoſe who before had been my companions in the region of beauty, now upon the ſame errand. As we entered the valley, the proſpect inſenſibly ſeemed to improve; we found every thing ſo natural, ſo domeſtic and pleaſing, that our minds, which before was congealed in admiration, relaxed into gaiety and good humour. We had deſigned to pay our reſpects to the preſiding goddeſs, but ſhe was no where to be found. One of our companions aſſerted that her temple lay to the right, another to the left, a third inſiſted that it was ſtraight before us, and a fourth that we had left it behind. In ſhort, we found every thing familiar and charming, but could not determine where to ſeek for the Grace in perſon. In this agreeable uncertitude we paſſed ſeveral hours, and though very deſirous of finding the goddeſs, by no means impatient of delay. Every part of the valley preſented ſome minute beauty, which without offering itſelf at once, ſtole within the ſoul, and captivated us with the charms of our retreat. Still, however, we contrived to ſearch, and might ſtill have continued, had we not been interrupted by a voice which, though we could not ſee from whence it came, addreſſed us in this manner: If you would find the goddeſs of Grace, ſeek her not under one form, for ſhe aſſumes a thouſand. Ever changing under the eye of inſpection, her variety rather than her figure is pleaſing. In contemplating her beauty, the eye glides over every perfection with giddy delight, and capable of fixing no where, is charmed with the whole.

Maternal Affection in a Savage Animal.

WHILE the Carcaſs was locked in the ice, early one morning the man at the maſt head gave notice that three bears were making their way very faſt over the frozen ocean, and were directing their courſe towards the ſhip. They had, no doubt, been invited by the ſcent of ſome blubber of a ſea horſe, the crew had killed a few days before, which had been ſet on fire, and was burning on the ice at the time of their approach. They proved to be a ſhe bear and her two cubs; but the cubs were nearly as large as the dam. They ran eagerly to the fire, and drew out from the flames part of the fleſh of the ſea horſe that remained unconſumed, and eat it voraciouſly. The crew from the ſhip threw great lumps of the fleſh of the ſea horſe, which they had ſtill left, upon the ice, which the old bear fetched away ſingly, laid every lump before her cubs as ſhe brought it, and, dividing it, gave each a ſhare, reſerving but a ſmall portion to herſelf.—As ſhe was fetching away the laſt piece, they levelled their muſquets at the cubs, and ſhot them both dead, and, in her retreat, they wounded the dam, but not mortally. It would have drawn tears of pity from any but unfeeling minds, to have marked the affectionate concern expreſſed by this poor beaſt in the dying moments of her expiring young. Though ſhe was ſorely wounded, and could but juſt crawl to the place where they lay, ſhe carried the lump of fleſh ſhe had fetched away, as ſhe had done others before; tore it in pieces, and laid it down before them; and, when ſhe ſaw that they refuſed to eat, ſhe laid her paws firſt upon one, and then upon the other, and endeavoured to raiſe them up: All this while, it was pitiful to hear her moan. When ſhe found ſhe could not ſtir them, ſhe went off, and, when ſhe had got at ſome diſtance, looked back and moaned; and that not availing her to entice them away, ſhe returned, and ſmelling round them, began to lick their wounds. She went off a ſecond time as before; and, having crawled a few paces, looked again behind her, and for ſome time ſtood moaning.—But ſtill, the cubs not riſing to follow her, ſhe returned to them again, and with ſigns of inexpreſſible fondneſs, went round one, and round the other, pawing them and moaning. Finding at laſt that they were cold and lifeleſs, ſhe raiſed her head towards the ſhip, and growled a curſe upon the murderers, which they returned with a volley of muſquet balls. She fell between her cubs, and died licking their wounds.

Extract

*Extract from an ingenious Work, lately publiſhed under the Title of every Tradeſman his own Lawyer.**

General Preliminary Obſervations, neceſſary to be known and attended to by Perſons in Buſineſs.

BY the 14 G. 3. c. 42. No tender of payment in ſilver money, exceeding 25l. at one time, is a ſufficient tender in law for more than its value by weight, at five ſhillings and two-pence per ounce.

Only ſilver and gold coin are proper coin. Braſs or copper are not within this denomination. 1 *Haw.* 195.

And no perſon is obliged to take in payment any money which is not lawful metal, that is, of ſilver and gold. 2 *Inſt.* 577. Except for ſums under ſix-pence. 1 *H. H.* 195.

But it has been recently decided, viz. in *Hilary* term, 1790, that bank notes are money, and therefore a proper tender in payment, in the caſe of *Wright* againſt *Reed*, *Mingay* obtained a rule to ſhew cauſe why the annuity deeds in this caſe ſhould not be delivered up to be cancelled, on the ground that the true conſideration was not ſet forth in the memorial: part of the conſideration was in *money*, and the reſt in *bank notes* of the bank of *England*, whereas the whole conſideration was deſcribed as *money* in the memorial. *Erſkine* now ſhewed cauſe, and ſaid that bank notes had always been conſidered as money; they are ſo in the caſe of tenders. Lord *Kenyon*, Ch. J. Bank notes are conſidered as money to many purpoſes: it was held ſo by lord *Mansfield* and the court, in *Miller* v. *Race*. *Aſhurſt*, J. The annuity act was paſſed for the purpoſe of guarding againſt fictitious conſiderations: but it cannot be contended that the payment in this caſe is within the miſchief which that ſtatute intended to remedy. Bank notes are money to all intents, and in this inſtance were taken as ſuch. *Buller*, J. This court has never yet determined that a tender of bank notes is at all events a good tender: but if they have been offered, and no objection has been made on that account, this court has conſidered it to be a good tender: and very properly ſo, for bank notes paſs in the world as caſh. In a caſe on the other ſide of the hall, the lord chancellor once ſuggeſted a doubt whether theſe kind of notes were money; but here we have always been inclined to conſider them as ſuch, though the queſtion has never yet been directly determined by the court. Rule diſcharged. *Durnf.* and *Eaſt.* 3, 554.

If a tender of money be made at any time before the day expires, it is a good tender. *Co. Litt.* 202.

If a tender is made of more than is due, the perſon to whom it is tendered ought to take out what belongs to him. 5 *Rep.* 115.

If a tender be made in bags, without ſhewing or telling it, it is good, if it can be proved that there was the ſum to be tendered. *Id.*

By the 9 *G.* 3. *c.* 37. *ſ.* 7. If any church-warden or overſeer of the poor, or any perſon authorized by him, ſhall make any payments to the poor in any baſe or counterfeit money; one juſtice on complaint, may ſummon the offender, and, on his non-appearance, or confeſſion, or proof, by the oath of one witneſs, may adjudge him to forfeit not leſs than 10s. nor more than 20s. to be levied by diſtreſs, and applied to the uſe of any poor perſon or perſons of the pariſh or place reſpectively, as the juſtice ſhall appoint.

If falſe or clipt money be found in a man's hands; if he be ſuſpicious, he may be arreſted till he have found his warrant. 3 *Inſt.* 18. *Hale's Pl.* 21. 1 *Haw.* 43.

Any perſon to whom any ſilver money ſhall be tendered, any piece whereof ſhall be diminiſhed, otherwiſe than by reaſonable wearing, or that by the ſtamp, impreſſion, colour, or weight thereof, he ſhall ſuſpect to be counterfeit, may cut, break, or deface ſuch piece; and if any piece ſo cut, broken, or defaced, ſhall appear to be a counterfeit, the perſon tendering it ſhall

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* This truly uſeful book may be had of any of the bookſellers, price three ſhillings and three pence.

bear the loſs of it; but if it ſhall be found of due weight, and appears to be lawful money, the perſon who cut, broke, or defaced it, ſhall receive it at the rate it was coined for: and if any queſtion ariſe, whether the piece ſo cut be counterfeit or not, it ſhall be determined by the next juſtice of the peace or chief magiſtrate in a corporation. 9 & 10 W. c. 21. ſ. 1.

And by the 13 G. 3. c. 71. If any perſon to whom any gold money ſhall be tendered, any piece whereof ſhall be diminiſhed otherwiſe than by reaſonable wearing; or that by the ſtamp impreſſion, colour, or weight thereof, he ſhall ſuſpect to be counterfeit, he may cut, break, or deface ſuch piece: and if any piece ſo cut, broken, or defaced, ſhall appear to have been diminiſhed otherwiſe than by reaſonable wearing, or counterfeit, the perſon tendering it ſhall bear the loſs of it; but if it ſhall be of due weight, and appears to be lawful money, the perſon who cut, broke, or defaced it, ſhall receive at the rate it was coined for; and if any queſtion ſhould ariſe whether the piece ſo cut or defaced be counterfeit or diminiſhed, it ſhall be determined by the mayor or other head officer in a corporation, and elſewhere by one juſtice inhabiting near where ſuch tender was made.

If a man be unlawfully detained in any manner, it is falſe impriſonment, and conſiderable damages are recoverable; for the law very much favours liberty. 2 *Inſt.* 46.

By the 12 *C.* 2. c. 25. Adulteration of wine, either by the merchant or vintner, is puniſhable.

A taylor, or other artificer, may detain a garment, &c. till payment is made for his labour.

Seducing and tranſporting artificers to go and ſettle abroad, is ſeverely puniſhable, by 5 *G. c.* 27. 14 *G.* 3. *c.* 71. 21 *G.* 3. *c.* 37. 22 *G.* 3. *c.* 60. 23 *G.* 3. *c.* 13. *and* 25 *G.* 3. *c.* 67.

If no time is limited in a bond for the payment of the money, it is due immediately, and payable on demand. 1 *Brownl.* 33.

And if a bond be of twenty years ſtanding, and no demand be proved thereon, or good cauſe of ſo long forbearance ſhewn to the court: upon pleading *ſolvit ad diem*, it ſhall be intended paid. *Mod. Caſ.* 22.

Combinations among victuallers, &c. to raiſe the price of proviſions, are ſeverely puniſhable. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 15.

Or among tradeſmen for the advance of their goods. 12 *Mod. Rep.* 248.

Or among artificers to raiſe the price of labour. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 15.

A conſpiracy of the journeymen in any trade is illegal, though the matter about which they conſpired is lawful for them, or any of them to do, if they had not conſpired to do it. 8 *Mod. Rep.* 10.

Compounding informations upon penal ſtatutes, ſubjects the offender to a forfeiture of 10l. to ſtand in the pillory two hours, and to be for ever diſabled to ſue upon any popular or penal ſtatute. 28 *Eliz. c.* 5.

An executor, or adminiſtrator, ſhould bury the dead in a manner ſuitable to the eſtate he leaves; but if he be extravagant, it ſhall only be prejudicial to himſelf, not to the creditors or legatees. 1 *Salk.* 296. *Godolph, p.* 2. *c.* 26.

Funeral expences are allowed, previous to all other debts and charges. 3 *Juſt.* 102.

If a fire happens in a ſtreet, a man may juſtify pulling down the wall or houſe of another perſon to prevent its ſpreading. *Back. Elm. R.* 5.

An inn-keeper is not bound to receive a horſe unleſs his maſter lodge there, nor is he bound to furniſh his gueſts, with proviſions unleſs paid for beforehand, for he need not truſt. 1 *Haw.* 225.

By the 5 *Eliz. c.* 4. Such labourers and artificers as leave their work unfiniſhed, are puniſhable by the juſtices.

By the cuſtom of London, a tenant at will, under the yearly rent of forty ſhillings, ſhall have a quarter's warning; and paying above forty ſhillings, ſhall have half-a-year's warning. 2 Siderf. 20.

If a man borow, or hire, a horſe, or cart, or any other thing that may be

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uſed and delivered again, and uſe it for the purpoſe, and in the manner intended, and it is injured or deſtroyed without his default, the owner ſhall bear the loſs; but if it is uſed otherwiſe than according to the lending, then the borrower or hirer ſhall be chargeble. *Noy's Max.* 91.

By the 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 16. Actions upon the caſe, except for ſlander; actions of account, except where it is an account *current* between merchants; actions of debt, except upon bond; actions of detinue, trover, treſpaſs, and replevin, muſt be brought within *ſix years* of the cauſe of action; otherwiſe the plaintiff cannot recover.

Actions of aſſault, battery, wounding, or impriſonment, muſt be brought within *four years*. *Id.*

Actions for words ſpoken in defamation muſt be brought within *two years*. *Id.*

But an acknowledgement of the debt, after the commencement of an action, takes it out of the ſtatute of limitations. 2 *Burr.* 1099.

Where a perſon has expended his own money for the uſe of another, at his requeſt, the law implies a promiſe of re-payment. *Carth.* 446.

A month in law is a lunar month of twenty-eight days, unleſs otherwiſe expreſſed; therefore a leaſe for *twelve months* is only forty-eight weeks; but a leaſe for a *twelve-month* is good for the whole year. 6 *Rep.* 62. 3 *Burr.* 1455.

The neceſſity of leaving the heir a ſhilling, or ſome expreſs legacy, is a groundleſs vulgar error. 2. *Blackſt. Com.* 503.

As every witneſs ſwears to depoſe the *whole* truth, he is not to conceal any part of what he knows, whether he be interrogated to that point or not. 3 *Blackſt. Com.* 372.

By the 26 *G.* 3. *c.* 57. Bonds and deeds executed in the Eaſt-Indies, when the ſubſcribing witneſſes reſide there, are made evidence in Great Britain, on proof of the hand-writing of the parties and of the witneſſes.

Compariſon of hand-writing is evidence in civil, but not in criminal caſes. *Gilb. Law. of Ev.* 54.

Suitors, witneſſes, and other perſons neceſſarily attending any courts of record upon buſineſs, are not to be arreſted during their actual attendance; which includes their neceſſary coming and returning. 3 *Blackſt. Com.* 289.

The Nun.

(Continued from Page 517 of our laſt Volume.)

THE hour of prayer at length arrived, and paſt, we returned to our room, and the convent was again ſilent as the grave. When we thought ſleep had reſumed its power over the eye-lids of the unſuſpecting ſiſterhood, we ſtole back to the chapel, and approaching the altar knelt down, while Ferdinand began to read from the book the matrimonial rite. But he had ſcarcely begun when a ſhriek from a confeſſional juſt by told us we were ſeen, and a nun whom we had not before obſerved, ſuppoſing herſelf diſcovered, ruſhing forward, fell at our feet, and implored with all the appearance of guilty agitation, that we would not expoſe her, or the holy man who was with her, to the abbeſs; proteſted that ſhe would never forget us in her prayers, and would forward any ſcheme which could promote our happineſs, for the diſguiſe of Ferdinand no longer concealed the officer, and ſhe had overheard for what purpoſe we had come thither. Thus is guilt the means of its own expoſure. If the lady had not come up, it is moſt likely our eyes would not have wandered towards her; or if ſhe had had preſence of mind enough to ſay nothing of her confeſſor, the circumſtance of his being there might have remained a profound ſecret to us.

"Then," ſaid Ferdinand, "bring the holy man, as you call him, hither, and let him perform to us that rite which is in itſelf ſacred, and cannot be leſs ſo though pronounced by the organs of hypocriſy itſelf." The monk, who had remained ſnug in the confeſſional, now came forward.

"I am well aware," ſaid he, aſſuming a meek and placid air, "to what ſuſpicions I am expoſed from the diſcovery of my being here at ſuch an hour,

but the uprightneſs of my deſigns will——"

"You do not, I hope," ſaid Ferdinand with a ſneer, "pretend that you came here in the cauſe of religion?"

"I will not undertake the taſk of convincing you that this was my errand," ſaid the wily confeſſor, "becauſe I know that your imagination, and that of your fair companion, is too deeply wrapped up in the miſt of worldly gratifications to perceive that delicate line which the ſanctified ſpirit keeps perpetually in its eye in the midſt of temptation: you are too far abſorbed by the perſonal attractions of each other to conceive, with any degree of conviction, the poſſibility of acting in ſimilar caſes to mine as if no ſuch attractions exiſted. I therefore am contented to receive without murmuring all the ſarcaſms you may think fit to utter. It has been the fate of the church in all ages to have its beſt ſupporters defamed, inſulted, and loaded with reproach. I am willing to take my ſhare of the indignity, in hopes of participating the reward; but do not let this young penitent be a theme for ſcandal; do not let that ardent piety which brought her hither, be turned to her diſadvantage; conſider how delicate that mind muſt be which could not ſleep under the idea of one venial ſin till ſhe had obtained the conſolation of a formal abſolution: think what ſuch a mind muſt feel at being even ſuſpected, and let that conſideration induce you to perpetual ſilence. For my own part, ſince you are thus far agreed I will aſk no queſtions—I will betray no curioſity but will with pleaſure perform that ceremony you require, to convince you that no rancour lurks in my heart, and to ſhew you at how high a price I would purchaſe your confidence and fidelity."

Ferdinand ſeemed to believe his aſſertions, and we promiſed ſecrecy. We were then married with all the ſolemnity the ceremony is capable of receiving; and the monk, after having taken leave of his weeping penitent, in order to ratify our engagement with him, after her departure, took us through a paſſage under ground which had a communication with his monaſtery, about half a mile from the nunnery. Here, on preſenting each with an indulgence (it being faſt week) he ſet before us all the delicacies of the ſeaſon: and when his aſſumed character was loſt in a bottle of the beſt Burgundy, he frankly commended the good ſenſe which had led me to ſet aſide the vow wherein my heart had no ſhare, and as highly applauded the Quixotiſm of my lover, who had ventured on this ſcheme for my enlargement.

"Were we to live according to the rules we lay down for others," ſaid the monk, by way of apology for again repleniſhing his glaſs, "we ſhould indeed be above humanity, and Linnæus, in his arrangement of the animal world, ought to place a monk above a man, as a being approaching ſtill nearer to divinity, and more worthy of connecting the material world with that of ſpirits. But, alack!" continued he: "to preach and to practiſe too, is beyond the limited ſphere of mortal ability. To form plans for the well-being of others is certainly a work of merit, if they can reduce our theories into practice, ſo much the better. Human nature is the ſame in the monaſtery as in the court, therefore you ought not to be ſurpriſed at the ſimilarity of her proceedings in theſe places: and now that I have gone thus far, tell me if I ſhall aſſiſt you in your eſcape from hence: you cannot remain long undiſcovered, therefore the ſooner you go the better."

We thanked him for his coſideration, and eagerly embraced the offer of his aſſiſtance, by which we were deſirous of profiting immediately, leſt, when the fumes of the Burgundy were diſſipated, caution ſhould reſume its place in his heart, and put him upon ſome plan leſs favourable to our happineſs. Ferdinand propoſed an immediate *ſortie*, to which the jovial monk inſtantly agreed. He then conducted us through a diſmal labyrinth of cloiſters to a ſecret entrance, which opened into the fields, and was, he told us, known only to a few botanical ladies in the neighbourhood, who ſometimes came in that way to conſult the *Bibliotheque* of the pious fathers; a favour to which their learning

learning and purity gave then an indubitable claim.

The dawn was rising when we took our leave of the ingenious confessor, after he had directed us to a neighbouring village, where a conveyance might be had to the next town, at which we meant to remain a few days *incog.* and go from thence to my husband's quarters, as by that time his leave of absence would be expired.

Ah, my God! what were my sensations on escaping this worst of prisons; on feeling myself irrevocably linked to the man I loved, and whom I had once despaired of ever again beholding? on finding myself at liberty to wander with him over the world, to participate his sorrows, to increase his delights. Words cannot do justice to the variety and strength of my emotions; lovers will feel them, and by others the description would not be understood were I to attempt it. Ferdinand's regiment lay at Forges in Normandy, whither we went with all convenient expedition. The waters of Forges were in high estimation, and they were at the time of our arrival quite in season. The company was fashionable, and the amusements were numerous.

I will not pretend to have been so lost in romantic passion for one object, as to be incapable of sometimes receiving pleasure from a change of scene and of society. The presence of Ferdinand formed the grand happiness of my life, but I felt that short absences rather increased than lessened that happiness. I was yet very young, and to me the world was full of novelty. My husband, confiding in my love, trusted me with the arrangement of my own time, and was glad to see me enter into those pleasures which furnished me with opportunities of making contrasts to his advantage, and supplied materials for conversation, which must otherwise have languished; for however incredulous the belle may be, experience daily shows us that the exercise of intellect is necessary to rivet the chains forged by beauty: that the silver-toned voice itself will become *ennuyant* when the mere organ of insipidity; and that intelligence is perhaps more essential to the preservation of love, than personal charms to the creation of attachment.

Previous to our departure from Forges, where we had been three months, the colonel of the regiment gave a masked ball, to which the officers and gentry in the place were invited. Ferdinand and myself went of course, and I expected considerable amusement from an entertainment which was entirely new to me. I dressed myself as a *Payssanne*, being a character least difficult to support, and went with a large party, amongst whom was my husband, early in the evening. When my friends mingled with the crowd, I found my attention so strongly seized by the appearance of the motley group, that I sincerely repented the self-conceit which had led me to imagine I could support any fictitious character in a scene so new and so distracting. I wished now that I had not desired Ferdinand to quit me, and longed to call him back; but I could not distinguish him in the crowd, and consoling myself with the idea that he would keep an eye upon me, and come up if he saw me embarrassed, I threw off as far as I could my diffidence, gave into the gaiety of the evening, and wandered up and down the room without apprehension, and on tiptoe for wit and incident. But here, as in life, consistency of character was little attended to. A Diogenes in a moving curve presently attacked, and made violent love to me, and at last distressed me so much, that I was glad to put myself under the protection of a grave cardinal; but I was still worse off with him than the former, for taking advantage of the liberty this entertainment authorizes, he presently offered me a *carte blanche!* After I had with difficulty shaken off the amorous cardinal, a poet coming up thought it incumbent on him to mistake me for a sylvan deity, and begged I would honour him with my opinion of his pastoral; but seing a melpomene enter, he quitted me to present an elegy to the goddess, who it appeared was a woman of rank, and kept a companion to read to her, being too volatile to acquire that accomplishment for herself; so that when the unfortunate author displayed his work, the fair inhabitant

of

of Helicon having but ſlight acquaintance with the five and twenty letters, was utterly at a loſs to know whether they ought to be regarded as ſtanding on their heads or their feet, and began to reverſe the vulgar manner of reading by turning the bottom of the page upwards. An abbé ſeeing her embarraſſment, would have undertaken to examine the work, but the tragic muſe hearing fiddles ſtrike up in the next room, inſiſted on the abbé's being her partner in a cotillon, for which purpoſe they danced off. The poet now returned quickly towards me, but a monk coming up engaged my attention. Alas! my hand ſhakes at the recollection: that tranſient vivacity which the idea of this evening inſpired me with is vaniſhed, now I begin to think of its concluſion; yet I will go through with it, if poſſible.

"And what makes thee here, my ſweet ſimpleton?" ſaid the monk to me. "Has curioſity brought thee? Be aſſured danger treads on the heels of gratification. Has love miſguided thee from thy country ſolitude? Go back, renounce its faſcination while it is poſſible, and believe me there is nothing worth living for but the anticipated pleaſure of exiſtence beyond the grave."

"You are," ſaid I, "the only one whom I have heard ſpeak in character; but you are too ſerious, my good Father. If curioſity be idle, if love and pleaſure be ridiculous, what makes you here?"

"Heaven and earth!" exclaimed he "What do I hear? What voice is that?"

I would have aſked the ſame queſtion, but my tongue denied its utterance: in the monk I recognized my father! and fell lifeleſs on the floor.

I cannot go on—the remembrance of this wrings my heart afreſh. Alas! mortal pangs are laying hold on me—I quit the pen for ever.—The ſhadows of death float before my eyes.—I go to meet my huſband.

Here the monk took up the ſtory:

"THE health of my wife," ſaid he, "had been for ſome time very precarious, and the waters of Forges were recommended for its re-eſtabliſhment. We had been there but a few days before that of the fatal maſquerade, whither I went rather to protect my wife than for any gratification of my own. We had been from home ever ſince my daughter's renunciation, and owing to the careleſsneſs of a ſervant had never received the intimation ſent by the abbeſs of her eſcape; we were in conſequence ignorant of its having been effected. The unhappy ſituation of my ſweet child inſtantly drew crouds about her, and Ferdinand amongſt the foremoſt.

"My life! my Angelique! my wife!" cried he, wildly ſtraining her to his boſom, what have they done to you? Tell me what myſtery is this?"

"Remove her," cried I in rage, "remove her from that ſacrilegious robber, againſt whoſe licentious intruſion not even the ſanctuary itſelf is proof."

"Oh!" cried the diſtracted Ferdinand, recollecting my voice, "do not part us; ſhe is my wife, by every law human and divine. Kill me! kill me!" continued he, "but do not take her from me."

"Can you," continued the monk, "can you look on me without horror when I tell you, that, wrought to a pitch of temporary inſanity, my fury went even unto murder! that forgetting myſelf, my family, my child, and my God, I drew a ſword from beneath my habit, and madly plunged it into the amiable heart where my daughter's very life was garnered.

"Why ſhould I detain you by repeating the poignancy of my immediate remorſe, the phrenzy of my daughter, or the laſt affectionate addreſſes of her dying huſband? Cowardice, you have perhaps frequently obſerved, enters at the ſame door with cruelty. My firſt moments of recollection came attended with ſenſations I had never known before. As I looked upon the crimſoned floor, the fear of an ignominious death ſtarted into my mind like an hideous apparition, and froze the blood boiling about my heart. Impelled by that ever-active principle ſelf-preſervation, I ſeized the advantage which the conſternation

ſternation of the company afforded me, and ſliding through the crowd, darted down ſtairs, where ſtripping off my habit, I hurried into the ſtreet, and from thence took the moſt private road leading out of the town.

"When I had walked a few miles, the morning coming on, I perceived myſelf on the verge of a wood, and piercing into the thickeſt part of it, ventured to take a few moments reſt. Here, when I conſidered the magnitude of my crime—a crime ſo inconſiſtent with the natural feelings of my heart, ſo deteſtable to my principles, and ſo awful in its conſequence, I was tempted to rid myſelf of an exiſtence which was oppreſſive almoſt to madneſs, and liable every day to a ſhameful termination. But that Being whoſe goodneſs is inexhauſtible, ſaved me from this final ſtep to everlaſting and inevitable deſtruction.

"The wood was ſilent, wild, and gloomy, ſuitable to the horror of my thoughts. I wandered up and down for ſome time in ſuch a ſtate of ſuſpence as no language can define, and looked about to find ſome ſolitary cave where I might lay down that life I thought too tormenting to be ſupported. Again I pondered how I might find the means of exiſtence, if my courage ſhould be unequal to the deciſion of my own fate by ſuicide. Monaſtic ſecluſion preſented me a gleam of comfort. Oh that I was buried in the ſombrous labyrinths of the Chartreuſe! ſaid I to myſelf: amidſt its rocky ſolitudes, its eternal ſhades, its awful ſilence, I would devote to repentance the ſad remainder of my exiſtence.

"By an accident I may reaſonably call providential, I was enabled to put this ſcheme in execution; and perhaps by that was prevented from the commiſſion of that worſt of crimes, ſelf-deſtruction.

"As I walked along the verge of a brook, ſcarcely conſcious of my own movement, I perceived a ſmall *valiſe* lying amongſt the ruſhes, and concluding that robbers under the fear of purſuit had left it behind them; I opened it without ceremony. It contained about fifteen hundred livres, which I made no ſcruple of appropriating, and taking the moſt beaten path, determined to make the beſt of my way to ſome town, from whence the diligence might ſpeedily rid me of the fear of being apprehended. To ſhorten my ſtory, I got ſafe out of Normandy, wandering on foot through Orleannois, from thence keeping the courſe of the Loire as far as Roaune; there I croſſed over to Lyons, and went down the Rhone into Dauphiné, ſupporting myſelf on herbs and water, expoſing my body to the night air, and voluntarily treading the hot and flinty paths without any covering to my feet; hoping that the ſeverity of my mortifications might be ſome atonement for my crime."

"But," ſaid I, "you was not certain that your crime had had that final conſequence which would have affected your life?"

"'Tis true," returned he; "but ſhame with extended arms ſtood in the way of my return, and the ſituation of my affairs was ſuch as rendered my abſence of no moment to the fortunes of my family. In fine, I determined to ſee them no more, and after a weary pilgrimage of two months, I got with much difficulty into the Chartreuſe, where, without daring to make any enquiries after my family, I remained till the revolution, when I quitted it, after having been a reſident near fifteen years. The altered ſituation of the kingdom, and the many changes which muſt have taken place in our province, made me now deſirous of knowing how my wife and children were ſituated; and I thought this curioſity might be indulged without danger, ſince my appearance was ſo much changed that it was almoſt impoſſible to know me for the man who had abandoned them ſo many years before. I came back into Normandy. I found that my nephew had died a few days after our unhappy rencontre; that my beauteous Angelique had returned voluntarily into the convent after that dreadful event, and, unable to ſtruggle with extreme mental wretchedneſs, united to the ſevereſt bodily

dily agony, she died some months after in child-birth, her unborn infant perishing with her.

"The abbess of her convent where I learnt these heart rending particulars, presented me with this paper, which had been found amongst the books of my daughter. I have another copy which is at your service. It may, as my devoted child once said, it may meet the eye of some parent less obdurate than myself: it may perhaps sooner or later induce some father to decline the adoption of violent measures, when mild ones have been tried without effect; for when a parent attempts to curb the natural right of choice in his child, authority swells into tyranny, and the inherent spirit of free-will bursting its bonds, flies into extremes that but for such oppression it would have shuddered to think of. Filial affection is absorbed by this grand injustice, and the parent loses his child, and the daughter her father, by his unbounded exertion of that power, a moderate use of which might have insured long life and happiness to both. To tear my Angelique from connections the most delicate and natural, in order to the accomplishment of an absurd vow, is an action I now wonder how I could be guilty of, since my reason has learnt to appreciate with more accuracy the goodness of the Deity and the rights of human nature.

"Time and accidents have, during my retreat, laid all my family in the grave. Angelique had requested to be buried amongst her ancestors in the church of Vitre, and she was accordingly brought hither. In this desolated chateau, once the splendid residence of my glorious forefathers, I have lived from the time of my arrival in Normandy, unknown and unsuspected. The little slab you saw in the ruin I intend, when finished, to have placed over her grave in the church; and believe me, that to breathe prayers for the repose of her soul, to trace the features of her beautiful countenance on the marble, and to mourn my own guilt in the dust, is all for which I now exist."

"The old man would have gone on, but turning towards the bars of his narrow window, I perceived it was morning, and looking down the hill saw the servants putting our horses to the diligence, which circumstance hastened my departure. I left him what livres I could spare, and accepting his melancholy narrative, bade this penitent carthusian a long farewell."

British Theatre.

MAY 19, 1794.

THE Siege of Meaux, a tragedy in three acts, by Henry James Pye, Esq. poet laureat, was performed the first time at Covent-Garden. (See page 531, of our last volume.) The characters are as follow:

Duke of Orleans,	Mr. Farren.
St. Pol,	Mr. Pope.
Douglas,	Mr. Holman.
Clermont,	Mr. Macready.
Dubois,	Mr. Harley.
Captel de Bouche,	Mr. Middleton.
Duchess of Orleans,	Miss Morris.
Matilda,	Mrs. Pope.

The outline of the fable is taken from history. The domestic scenes are furnished by the author. The fortress of Meaux being besieged by the English, a body of insurgents within the town, under the command of Dubois, shew a disposition to avail themselves of the first occasion for rapine and carnage. The duke of Orleans is governor of the town: his principal officers are St. Pol and Douglas, both of whom are suitors to his daughter Matilda. St. Pol being rejected, determines, in the first moment of resentment, to join the faction under Dubois; and by the aid of his forces the governor is defeated, driven into the citadel and Douglas and Matilda made prisoners, St. Pol finds himself slighted and disgraced by the faction whom he has aided; and his penitence being strengthened by the advice of his friend Clermont, he determines to retrieve his fallen honour.

Dubois claims the hand of Matilda, and to influence her determination, shews

ews her lover Douglas on the eve of execution. At this intereſting moment, the din of arms is again heard, the lovers are freed, and the ferocity of Dubois puniſhed with death. The achievers of this reſcue are the repentant St. Pol, and Captel de Bouche, an Engliſh officer, who diſdaining to owe the capture of the place to treachery, joins his arms to puniſh the mutineers. St. Pol, however, receives a mortal wound in the engagement, and thus retrieves the ſacrifice of his honour by that of his life.

This intereſting ſtory is told in poetic language, no where familiar, and in no part inflated. Such of the ſentiments, and theſe were not few, as were applicable to the moment, met with the moſt rapturous applauſe. Among theſe was the character of the French nation, given by Douglas:

"'Tis your Nation's curſe; ye know not
"The happy medium between ſavage licence
"And abject ſlavery."

The piece was received with applauſe.

20.] A lady, ſaid to be related to the family of Fordyce the banker, appeared the firſt time on any ſtage at Covent-Garden, in the character of Mrs. Strickland, in the Suſpicious Huſband, for the benefit of Miſs Chapman.

22.] *The Speechleſs Wife*, a muſical drama, was acted the firſt time at Covent-Garden. The characters as follow:

William, a Wood-Cutter,	Mr. Quick.
Hodge, a rich Farmer, in love with Suſan,	Mr. Munden.
Colin, a young peaſant in love with Suſan,	Mr. Incledon.
Moody, an Ale houſe-keeper,	Mr. Cubit.
Parchment, an Attorney,	Mr. Richardſon.
Dick, a Miller,	Mr. Rees.
Mercury,	Mr. Campbell.
Margaret, Wife to William,	Mrs. Martyr.
Suſan, Daughter to William and Margaret,	Miſs Poole.
Alice, their Neighbour,	Miſs Stuart.

This piece is founded, on Prior's poem of the Ladle, which had already been dramatized by Mr. Andrews, in a piece called Belphegor, acted at Drury-Lane. Of the preſent performance it is enough to ſay, that neither the compoſition nor the muſic appeared to have any attractions. It was therefore conſigned to oblivion.

24.] *The Fall of Martinico; or Britannia Triumphant*, a prelude, was acted at Covent-Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Bernard.

28.] *The Sicilian Romance; or, the Apparition of the Cliffs*, a drama, by Mr. H. Siddons, was acted, for the firſt time, at Covent-Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Middleton. This piece is taken from the well known romance of Mrs. Radcliffe, with the ſame title. It is marked with variety, and the ſucceſſion of ſerious and comic ſcenes are intereſting and pleaſing. It was received with applauſe.

June 3.] A ſiſter of Mrs. Clendinning appeared, the firſt time on any ſtage, at Covent-Garden, in Roſina, for the benefit of Mrs. Clendinning. Fear and apprehenſion appeared to have taken too much poſſeſſion of her to form any competent judgment of her performance; we are therefore obliged to be ſilent on her merits or defects.

This being his majeſty's birth-day, "a loyal effuſion," conſiſting of dialogue, muſic, &c. by Mr. Dibdin, was performed at Covent-Garden. The merit of Mr. Dibdin's muſical compoſitions is well known, and the preſent exertion will not diſcredit his former productions. The dialogue was pointed and humorous, and the muſic grand and impreſſive and worthy of its ſubject.

9.] *Lodoiſka*, a muſical romance, tranſlated

tranſlated by Mr. Kemble, was acted the firſt time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

POLANDER.

Prince Lupauſki,	Mr. Aikin.
Count Floreſki,	Mr. Kelly.
Baron Lovinſki,	Mr. Palmer.
Varbel,	Mr. Banniſter, jun.
Adolphus,	Mr. Caulfield.
Guſtavus,	Mr. Truman.
Sebaſtian,	Mr. Fairbrother.
Michael,	Mr. Bland.
Caſimir,	Mr. Benſon.
Staniſlaus,	Mr. Webb.
1ſt Page,	Maſter Walſh.
2d Page,	Maſter Gregſon.
Princeſs Lodoiſka,	Mrs. Crouch.

Guards and Attendants, &c. &c.

TARTARS.

Kera Khan,	Mr. Barrymore.
Ithorak,	Mr. Dignum.
Khor,	Mr. Sedwick.
Japhis,	Mr. Banniſter.
Kajah,	Mr. C. Kemble.
Tamuri,	Mr. Banks.
Camazin,	Mr. Boimaiſon.

Captives, Hordes, &c. &c.

Scene, Poland.

FABLE.

Lodoiſka had been betrothed, with prince Lupauſki's approbation, to count Floreſki; but the lover having oppoſed the prince at an election of a king, he withdraws his conſent to their marriage, and conceals his daughter from the count, who whilſt in ſearch of her, with his faithful ſervant, Varbel, encounters Kera Khan and his Tartars in a foreſt, preparing to attack the baron Lovinſki's caſtle; an engagement enſues, when Floreſki, having vanquiſhed Kera Khan, gives him his life; in return for his generoſity, the Tartar promiſes his everlaſting friendſhip, and for the preſent leads away his horde. Floreſki diſcovers that Lodoiſka is confined by the baron, to whom ſhe had been entruſted by her father, in the tower of the caſtle; he and Varbel gains admittance as meſſengers from Lupauſki, but the prince himſelf arriving, the impoſture is diſcovered. Lodoiſka, fondly attached to Floreſki, informs her father how barbarouſly ſhe has been treated by Lovinſki, who, determined not to loſe her orders the prince, Lodoiſka, Floreſki, and Varbel to be inſtantly ſeized. The Baron, reſolved to get rid of his rival, is giving directions for his execution, when Kera Khan, with the horde of Tartars, ſtorms the caſtle, and reſcues them—The lovers are united, and the piece concludes.

This piece comes from the French theatre, and promiſes to obtain a ſetſettlement in England. The ſerious dialogue is forcibly written, and the comic contraſts well with it. The ſcenery is extremely ſplendid, and the muſic ſuch as might be expected from the known abilities of Mr. Storace.

10.] *The Natural Son*, by Mr. Cumberland, formerly performed in five acts, was reduced to four by the author, and acted at Drury-lane. The omiſſions were chiefly the excluſion of a character called *Rueful*, which certainly added nothing to the merit of the play. In its preſent ſtate it is much improved.

Memoirs of Mrs. Mary Fitzhenry, formerly Mrs. Gregory, the celebrated Actreſs.

DISTINGUISHED public talents united with private worth deſerve to be commemorated, and when the latter is diſplayed in ſituations of danger and difficulty, it becomes a duty to point out the poſſeſſors to the notice and imitation of the world. Mrs. FITZHENRY's maiden name was FLANAGAN, the daughter of mine hoſt of the old ferry-boat, at the lower end of Abbey-ſtreet, near the ſite of the new Cuſtom-houſe, in Dublin, but afterwards removed to the Batchelor's Walk. She was born about the year 1732, and reſided with her father, employing herſelf in the buſineſs of embroidery, to which ſhe had been regularly bred. In this ſituation ſhe would frequently amuſe her mind, at intervals, with a play-book, a conſtant companion, as ſhe ſat at her frame working for her ſupport, and contributing, with

with laudable attention, to that of her aged father. The houſe being contiguous to the river, the captains and officers of the ſhips lying in the vicinity made it their place of rendezvous, and ſome of them occaſionally lodged and boarded with the good landlord of Old Ferry-boat. One of them was captain Gregory, then in the Bourdeaux trade, who obſerving her filial attention, her prudent unaffected manners, her induſtry, and her many engaging qualities, was captivated with her, and offered her his hand. With the conſent of her father ſhe accepted him, and their union ſeemed to promiſe that degree of happineſs which her irreproachable conduct deſerved. Providence, however, reſerved her for a ſevere diſappointment in this reſpect, for ſhe had not been long married before her huſband was unfortunately drowned. About the ſame period ſhe alſo loſt her father. Being therefore left to the exertion of her own talents for ſupport, ſhe fortunately determined on the ſtage; and being known to Mr. Luke Sparks, in London, ſhe wrote to acquaint him with her reſolution to try her fate before the public, deſiring him at the ſame time to prepare the way for her appearance with the manager of the theatre he was engaged in. "But," ſays Mr. Victor, whoſe words we now quote, "ſo many unſucceſsful attempts having been made within theſe few years paſt, it ſeemed irrational to encourage a woman to undertake ſo long and expenſive a voyage and journey, without any other hope of ſucceſs than her own inclination, which is too often miſtaken for genius. Her friend in London, therefore, adviſed her to procure the opinion of ſome perſon in Dublin, whoſe judgment could be depended on; and unfortunately (as I then thought it), that choice fell upon me; becauſe no taſk can be more diſagreeable than that of being obliged to tell people unwelcome truths, and the odds were greatly on that ſide of the queſtion. This office was preſſed upon me by a perſon I could not refuſe, who carried me one morning to the muſic-hall, where the lady and her friends were waiting, with Mr. Bardin, lately an actor, who was provided to rehearſe the ſcenes of Haſtings and Alicia. At the introduction I remember I too honeſtly confeſſed my diſpoſition of mind, almoſt to a breach of good manners. When the rehearſal began, Mrs. Gregory had not ſpoke above three or four ſpeeches, before I left my ſeat and ſtopt them, by ſaying, "Madam, the beſt apology I can make you for what I have already ſaid is, by this early declaration of my opinion, that you have it in your power to be an actreſs of conſequence: now, Madam, proceed as long as you pleaſe, I ſhall attend with pleaſure." When the rehearſal was over I confirmed my opinion in the ſtrongeſt terms, but that was not ſufficient, I was requeſted to give it in a letter to Mr. Sparks in London, which I wrote as ſoon as I returned home, on which ſhe was ſent for to Covent-Garden."

Her firſt appearance on the ſtage was Thurſday January, 10th, 1754, in the character of Hermione in The Diſtreſt Mother, and her reception was equal to the warmeſt expectations of her friends. Mr. Murphy, who then wrote The Gray's Inn Journal, gave the following account of her performance. "On Thurſday laſt the audience was greatly ſurprized at the appearance of a new actreſs on this ſtage (Covent-Garden) in the character of Hermione, and it was univerſally agreed that it was the beſt firſt attempt they had ever known. This actreſs came on without any previous puff to prejudice the town in her favour; a modeſt prologue was ſpoke on the occaſion, in which ſhe only begs to be endured, though ſhe convinced every body that ſhe poſſeſſes all the materials to form a great actreſs, her perſon being tall and graceful, her features well diſpoſed, without any diſproportion, and her voice clear, full, and harmonious. She had not the pitiful ambition to overdo her part, but her elocution was perfectly natural, and the exertions of her powers in ſome paſſages ſhew what ſhe is capable of when her fears have ſubſided. (*Gray's Inn Journal*, No. 16.) Another (if another) periodical writer, in a paper entitled, *The Gray's Inn Journal, or Craftſman*, No. 1265, ſpoke of her in

the following terms: "A modeſt prologue, pertinent to the occaſion, which Mr. Smith ſpoke with great happineſs, was all the information the town received of this lady before her appearance. The firſt night of her performing, the panic which ſo numerous an audience as appeared upon the occaſion ſtruck in her, prevented her for ſome time from exerting her powers; but as ſoon as ſhe got the better of this tremor, her auditors were agreeably ſurprized with a performer that did not only promiſe an equal with any upon the Engliſh theatre, but really was competitor with the moſt celebrated that now treads the ſtage.

"The majeſty of her perſon is undoubtedly far ſuperior to that of any modern actreſs: the propriety of her action is moſt happily adapted to the ſentiment ſhe expreſſes; her voice, which is clear, diſtinct, and harmonious, ſhe makes uſe of to great advantage by never miſapplying an emphaſis: She treads the ſtage with that particular eaſe which few attain to after many years practice"

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The barber's wife had ſome grand acquaintances, among others was Yffrow Vander Fliſs, a very handſome lady, about as big as an hogſhead: her friends however overlooked this. To the Yffrow, Iſaac's wife was introduced. She lived in a high houſe, which ſerved as a ſtore houſe for Dutch cheeſe and herrings. Iſaac's wife became quite poliſhed; Iſaac himſelf was introduced to Mynheer, who very civilly treated him with a bottle of his own brewing wine. On the Sunday following, Iſaac, inſtead of regaling himſelf in his walk with a light, cheap beverage, was in a circle of Dutch wits. They talked about the fiſheries, ridiculed the ſtates, and abuſed the ſtadtholder. Iſaac became a new man, he got the newſpapers read to him, learnt to drink claret on Sunday, and talk politics. His wife one evening was taken very ill. After ſome little time, however, ſhe got over her fit. Iſaac tenderly inquiring after the reaſon of her illneſs, was very much enraged to find that in a ſelect party, that afternoon, Mrs. Van Spachad declared that ſhe could not ſtay where Iſaac's wife was; he was a Croyer, lived in a ſmall houſe, and trundled a wheel barrow: when the Croyer heard this, he ſwore he would challenge her. His wife, however, would not ſuffer him to riſk his life, and therefore very prudently exchanged the challenge in hiring a larger houſe, and burning the wheel-barrow; the rent ſtartled Iſaac, it was three hundred gilders more than ever he had given. But this was laughed at by a large party of friends who came to ſpend the afternoon and evening at his houſe. Launched forth into the circles of ſplendour and gaiety, their company was univerſally courted, and their table generally honoured with friends and acquaintances. Iſaac's wife had the fineſt carpets, the beſt furniſhed houſe, and the greateſt quantity of plate of any perſon of her acquaintance. Dinners, ſuppers, tea parties, all contributed to her amuſement, for Iſaac, as it is the duty of all good huſbands, denied his wife nothing. His friends too were very kind. They would often borrow 20 or 40, 100 or 200 guilders from him. If Iſaac had not been a gentleman, and a man of honour, they declared they would not have condeſcended to make the loan.

This laſted three years. One morning Mynheer Vander Fliſs ſent in his account of wines, groceries, &c. Iſaac was alarmed at the amount. The bag of guilders was reſorted to, but that was inſufficient. Three days after an officer of juſtice ſeized the property and the perſon of the Croyer. The ſale of the former barely ſatisfied his creditors; the latter was liberated from priſon. Iſaac and his wife execrated their firſt ſtep from their former ſituation. The wig and the hat were condemned to the flames. The charity of ſome well diſpoſed burghers induced them to lend Iſaac at 100 per cent. intereſt, a ſufficient number of guilders to purchaſe himſelf a wheel barrow that he might aſſume his former occupation. And it is a ſtanding proverb to this day at Amſterdam, when a man or his wife forget their ſituation, and aſpire beyond their circumſtances, to ſay, "he's turning Iſaac the Croyer. No man truſts him after this; and his character is blaſted for ever.

Original Letter from Chriſtopher Columbus to Ferdinand, King of Spain. Extracted from among the Journals of the Council of Jamaica.

Jamaica 1504.

DIEGO Mendes, and the paper I ſent by him, will ſhew your highneſs what rich mines of gold I have diſcovered in Veragua, and how I intended to have left my brother on the river Belin, if the judgements of heaven and the greateſt misfortunes in the world had not prevented it. However it is ſufficient that your highneſs and your ſucceſſors will have the glory and advantage of all, and that the diſcovery and ſettlements are reſer-

for happier perſons than the unfortunate Columbus. If God be ſo merciful to me as to conduct Mendes to Spain, I doubt not but he will convince your highneſs and my great miſtreſs that this will not only be a *Caſtile* and *Leon*, but a diſcovery of a world of ſubjects, lands and wealth, greater than man's unbounded fancy could ever comprehend, or avarice itſelf covet: but neither he, this paper, nor the tongue of mortal man can expreſs the anguiſh and afflictions of my body and mind; nor the miſery and dangers of my ſon, brother, and friends! Already have we been confined ten months in this place, lodged on the open decks of our ſhips that are run on ſhore and laſhed together; thoſe of my men that were in health have mutinied under the Porras's of Seville, my friends that were faithful are moſtly ſick and dying, we have conſumed the Indians' proviſions, ſo that they have abandoned us; all therefore are like to periſh by hunger, and theſe miſeries are accompanied with ſo many aggravating circumſtances, that render me the moſt wretched object of misfortune, this world ſhall ever ſee; as if the diſpleaſure of heaven ſeconded the envy of Spain, and would puniſh as criminal thoſe undertakings and diſcoveries which former ages would have acknowledged as great and meritorious actions! Good heaven, and you holy ſaints that dwell in it, let the king Don Ferdinand and my illuſtrious miſtreſs Donna Iſabella know, that my zeal for their ſervice and intereſt had brought me thus low; for it is impoſſible to live and have afflictions equal to mine. I ſee, and with horror apprehend, my own, and, for my ſake, my unfortunate and deſerving peoples' deſtruction. Alas, piety and juſtice have retired to their habitations above, and it is a crime to have undertaken and performed too much! As my miſery makes my life a burthen to myſelf, ſo I fear the empty titles of Vice-Roy and Admiral render me obnoxious to the hatred of the Spaniſh nation. It is viſible that all methods are adopted to cut the thread that is breaking; for I am in my old age oppreſſed with inſupportable pains of the gout, and am now languiſhing and expiring with that and other infirmities, among ſavages, where I have neither medicines nor proviſions for the body, prieſt nor ſacrament for the ſoul. My men in a ſtate of revolt; my brother, my ſon, and thoſe that are faithful, ſick, ſtarving, and dying; the Indians have abandoned us, and the governor of Saint Domingo has ſent rather to ſee if I am dead, than to ſuccour us, or carry me alive from hence; for his boat neither delivered a letter, nor ſpoke with, nor would receive any letter from us; ſo I conclude your higneſs's officers intend that here my voyages and life ſhould terminate. O bleſſed mother of God, that compaſſionates the miſerable and oppreſſed, why did not cruel Bovadilla kill me when he robbed me and my brother of our dearly-purchaſed gold, and ſent us to Spain in chains without trial, crime, or ſhadow of miſconduct? Theſe chains are all the treaſures I have, and they ſhall be buried with me, if I chance to have a coffin or grave; for I would have the remembrance of ſo unjuſt an action periſh with me, and, for the glory of the Spaniſh name, be eternally forgotten. Let it not bring a further infamy on the Caſtillian name, nor let ages to come know, there were wretches ſo vile in this, that think to recommend themſelves to your majeſty by deſtroying the unfortunate and miſerable Chriſtopher Columbus; not for his crimes but for his ſervices in diſcovering and giving Spain a new world. As it was heaven itſelf that inſpired and conducted me to it, the heavens will weep for me, and ſhew pity! Let the earth, and every ſoul in it that loves juſtice and mercy, weep for me! And you, O glorified ſaints of God, that know my innocency and ſee my ſufferings here, have mercy! for though this preſent age is envious or obdurate, ſurely thoſe that are to come will pity me, when they are told that Chriſtopher Columbus, with his own fortune, ran the hazard of his own and his brother's lives, and, with little or no expence to the crown of Spain, in ten years, and four voyages, rendered greater ſervices than ever mortal man did a prince or kingdom

yet

yet was left to periſh, without being charged with the leaſt crime, in poverty and miſery; all but his chains being taken from him: ſo that he who gave Spain another world, had neither ſafety in it, nor yet a cottage for himſelf, nor his wretched family: but ſhould heaven ſtill perſecute me, and ſeem diſpleaſed with what I have done, as if the diſcovery of this new world may be fatal to the old, and as a puniſhment bring my life to a period in this miſerable place, yet do you good angels, you that ſuccour the oppreſſed and innocent, bring this paper to my great miſtreſs. She knows how much I have done, and will believe what I have ſuffered for her glory and ſervice, and will be ſo juſt and pious as not to let the children of him that has brought to Spain ſuch immenſe riches, and added to it vaſt and unknown kingdoms and empires, want bread, or ſubſiſt only on alms. She, if ſhe lives, will conſider that cruelty and ingratitude will bring down the wrath of heaven, ſo that the wealth I have diſcovered, ſhall be the means of ſtirring up all mankind to revenge and rapine, and the Spaniſh nation ſuffer hereafter, for what envious, malicious, and ungrateful people, do now.

The Florentine Mother; a Tale.

THERESA BALDUCCI, a lady of a noble Florentine family, had not been long a widow, before ſhe beheld her two ſons, the inheritors of an ample patrimony, independent of her. To a mother endued with every virtue, and awake to the niceſt touches of maternal ſenſibility, the independence of her ſons, expoſed by their very opulence, to all the varieties of temptation, muſt have been extremely alarming, even if their diſpoſitions had appeared, at their outſet, to be the moſt happy and promiſing. But what muſt have been her anxiety, what her terrors, when all Florence ſoon diſtinguiſhed them as foremoſt among the profligate and abandoned. In vain did ſhe repeat the moſt earneſt expoſtulations; in vain have recourſe to entreaties, or give vent to her agony in tears. Her voice was no longer heard; nor did the affecting effuſions of maternal grief make the ſlighteſt impreſſion. Her eldeſt ſon continued at Florence, while the youngeſt left that city, in order to make the tour of Italy.

One evening, this diſconſolate mother being alone, now loſt in thought, and now weeping at the recollection of the licentiouſneſs of her ſons, ſhe was ſurpriſed, on a ſudden, with the appearance of a ſtranger, with a bloody ſword in his hand, and paleneſs, diſtraction, and terror on his countenance. Terrified at this unexpected and frightful object, ſhe endeavoured to retire. The ſtranger haſtily followed her, and threw himſelf at her feet: 'Ah!' ſaid he, 'have pity on an unfortunate man, I am a Roman. I have been in this city two days, and having finiſhed the buſineſs which brought me hither; I was going to my inn, in order to prepare for my departure, when a perſon, paſſing by me, kicked me with great brutality. On remonſtrating with him againſt this incivility, he added inſult to outrage. On reſenting this treatment, he grew more abuſive than before, and threatened me with ſuch inſolence that I could no longer contain myſelf, I drew my ſword: he drew his, and in an inſtant fell, pierced by my firſt thruſt. Heaven can witneſs my grief at this involuntary murder. Diſtracted, ſcarce ſenſible of what I did, not knowing whither to fly, I have ventured to ſeek an aſylum in your houſe, the door of which I found accidentally open. Oh! madam, pity an unhappy man. Permit me to take refuge here till the purſuit is over, and the darkneſs of the night may allow me to retire with ſafety.

At this recital, the good Thereſa Balducci trembled with horror. An unaccountable preſentiment filled her mind with a thouſand cruel apprehenſions. Nevertheleſs, attentive only to the ſuggeſtions of compaſſion and humanity, ſhe conducted the ſtranger to a cloſet, in which ſhe careſully concealed him.

The forebodings of this unfortunate mother were but too well-founded. In a little time, ſhe was again ſtruck by a ſudden

ſudden buſtle and noiſe. Pale and trembling, ſhe haſtened to the hall, and there beheld (what a ſight for a mother!) her eldeſt ſon brought before her, pierced by a deep wound in his breaſt, and weltering in his blood. She uttered a dreadful ſhriek. Her ſon, almoſt lifeleſs, perceiving himſelf juſt expiring, made a laſt effort, and turning to his mother, 'Alas!' ſaid he, 'you behold in me an example of the juſt puniſhment of Heaven. I have deſerved my fate. Let my death ſerve, at leaſt, as a warning to my brother. If the perſon who killed me is apprehended, I entreat you to undertake his defence. O my mother! he is innocent: I alone am the aggreſſor.'

At theſe words, he expired. The unhappy mother ſunk ſenſeleſs on the body. Her attendants, at laſt, forced her from the bloody corpſe; uncertain, however, for a long time, whether ſhe were yet living. It was with the greateſt difficulty ſhe was brought to herſelf. Her anguiſh muſt have been inſupportable, but that it found vent, at laſt, in a flood of tears. She kept calling every moment for her ſon; ſhe repeatedly inſiſted upon ſeeing him again; and it was not without violence that ſhe was removed from the ſhocking ſight.

What, in the mean time muſt have been the grief and conſternation of the young ſtranger, who, from the place of his concealment, heard the whole tragical ſcene of which he had been the cauſe! In the diſtracting idea that he was the author of the calamity of this reſpectable mother, he regretted that he had not fallen under the ſword of his adverſary. On the other hand, the fear of being diſcovered chilled his blood at the leaſt motion, or at the ſlighteſt noiſe.

He remained in this perplexity till about midnight. All being quiet then, and the firſt emotions of maternal grief having given place to reflection, Thereſa went to the cloſet: ſhe opened it: the young man proſtrated himſelf at her feet: 'I call heaven to witneſs,' ſaid he, that I would give my blood.' —'Riſe,' ſaid Thereſa; 'you have made me the moſt wretched of mothers; but I know your innocence. My ſon has charged me to protect you, and it is my duty to do it. A carriage will be here preſently, and one of my ſervants ſhall conduct you to the frontiers. This purſe will ſupply your wants. May heaven grant you that peace of which you have deprived me.'

The young Roman, inexpreſſibly affected by this exalted inſtance of generoſity, felt a deeper impreſſion of grief: 'Alas,' ſaid he, 'I can never forgive myſelf for having involved in miſery ſuch a mother, ſuch an excellent woman.' He poured forth a thouſand wiſhes for her welfare: he kiſſed again and again her beneficent hand: and he left her all in tears, reſolved to ſeize every opportunity which fortune might offer to prove his regret and gratitude.

Nor did he long wait for this opportunity. When he had paſſed Viterbo, he beheld a young man attacked by two robbers, againſt whom he defended himſelf with difficulty. He leaped from the carriage, and flew to his aſſiſtance. The robbers fled; but the young man was wounded. He took him into his carriage, and returned with him to Viterbo. Fortunately, the wound was not dangerous: it was ſoon healed; and a thouſand times he thanked his deliverer. But who can deſcribe the conſolation and joy which the young Roman felt, when he found that he had ſaved the brother of the very man whom he had killed at Florence! He embraced him affectionately. 'What thanks,' ſaid he, 'do I owe to heaven, which has thus graciouſly afforded me the means of acknowledging, in ſome meaſure, the goodneſs of your adorable mother! It will be impreſſed for ever on my heart. Haſten to ſee her once more: your preſence is neceſſary; ſhe impatiently expects you. Tell her, that the man whoſe life ſhe preſerved, has had the happineſs to expoſe it for you; and that it is ſtill his ardent wiſh to employ the remainder of it in the ſervice of both.'

Arrived at Florence, it was a painful ſurpriſe to young Balducci, to hear from his mother an account of all that

had happened. He could not recollect, in the ſame perſon, the deſtroyer of his brother, and his own deliverer, without feeling the moſt contradictory emotions. But the proofs which he had of his innocence leſſened the horror with which he at firſt regarded him; and the gratitude he had felt for his own preſervation, reſumed all its force. While he deplored the death of his brother, he was not leſs aſſiduous to take every meaſure to procure the acquittal of the young Roman.

In the mean time, the death of his brother, and his own imminent danger, made a deep impreſſion on young Balducci. He perceived all the perils to which youth is expoſed from a raſh and inconſiderate conduct. He entirely changed the courſe of his life; and by a virtuous and exemplary conduct, from that moment, he conſoled his excellent mother, at laſt, for the great loſs ſhe had ſuſtained.

For the Hibernian Magazine.

An Excurſion through the County of Kildare, in July 1792.—In a Letter to a Friend.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE had it in my mind this ſome time paſt of taking a little excurſion through the principal parts of the county of Kildare, but buſineſs of one ſort or other interfering, was the means of preventing me of accompliſhing my deſign till the preſent. However on Monday the 9th July 1792, I embraced the opportunity, and accordingly ſet out from Dublin at an early hour. For the pleaſure of the journey, I took the grand canal in my courſe, which of all other rides is in my opinion the moſt beautiful. The ſides of the canal for ſome miles into the country are planted with elm-trees at equal diſtances, which renders its banks in fair weather a delightful place of exerciſe for the citizens. Having rode up it for about four miles, I went to take a view of the village of Clondalkin, remarkable for containing one of thoſe round towers, ſo commonly met with in Ireland. This tower is about 84 feet in height, and 15 feet in diameter, built entirely of ſtone of about a foot ſquare; and the paſſage or door leading into the body of the tower, is 15 feet from the ſurface of the earth, and without any ſteps to aſcend it. There are no ſteps withinſide, or whether there ever were any, admits of a doubt. Of the age in which they were erected, or of the uſe which was made of them, no certain account has yet been collected from Iriſh hiſtory or tradition; but it is univerſally agreed, and indeed their ſituation being always near a church proves that they were erected for ſome religious purpoſe. They have commonly four windows, very near the top; and the door which is elevated above the ſurface of the earth, is turned towards the church.

Leaving Clondalkin, I rode on a ſmall diſtance, where I paſſed the ruins of the powder-mills, erected in the year 1782, at the ſole expence of William Calbeck, eſq. counſellor at law, who, about two years before that time, built alſo, a foundery for caſting braſs cannon, for the uſe of the volunteers of Ireland. But on the evening of the 25th April 1787, by ſome unknown accident the entire concerns was at an inſtant blown into the air, with the loſs of four men. The great exploſion it made was ſeverely felt in the city of Dublin, and in the moſt diſtant parts of the counties of Dublin and Kildare. Before the news reached Dublin, it was imagined to be the ſhock of an earthquake, ſo that the inhabitants were very much terrified.

My next viſit was to a ſmall, but neat and well built village, named Sallins, ſituated on the grand canal, where there are noble ſtore-houſes, and a large and elegant inn, built at the expence of the grand canal company.

Naas, was the next place I viſited, which is a borough, market, fair and poſt town, at which the aſſizes are held alternately with Athy. This was a town of ſome repute in the civil wars of Ireland, and was antiently the reſidence of many of the kings of Leinſter. On the arrival of the Engliſh (under Strongbow in the year 1171) it was fortified

fortified, many caſtles were built, the remains of which are viſible. Having ordered dinner at Naas, while it was preparing, I walked about half a mile, accompanied by a friend, to view the ruins of a magnificent building, called Jigginſtown-houſe, a great edifice began, but never finiſhed by Thomas earl of Strafford, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of king Charles the firſt. It is ſaid that the proprietor of this eſtate, was executed by order of lord Strafford, becauſe he refuſed to ſell him his favourite horſe: —If ſo, he afterwards met with the puniſhment he ſo juſtly merited——a ſcaffold and a block, for, on the 12th day of May 1640, he was beheaded on Tower-hill.

From Naas, I purſued my journey to Kilcullen, a fair and poſt town, beautifully ſituated on the river Liffey, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. This town though now mean and low, was formerly very large and ſurrounded by a wall. There are the remains of a round tower here, which is now no more than half its original height, but being ſituated on a hill, it has a very handſome effect.——On my road from Kilcullen to Ballytore, upon a riſing ground, I obſerved a rude ſtone almoſt in the form of a pyramid. I aſked a man at a cabin door, what it meant? He told me that they had it by tradition, that Satan took it into his head to build a very large caſtle in the neighbouring valley, but overloading himſelf, that ſtone ſlipped through his fingers, and has remained there ever ſince, and probably will 'till the ſame evil ſpirit carries it away again. They tell this ſtory with great confidence.

Ballytore is a beautiful village, ſituated on the banks of a meandering river, called the Griſs, and is moſtly inhabited by a colony of the people called Quakers. This town is remarkable for the great boarding ſchool kept here, for near a century by a Quaker family, named Shakleton, where young gentlemen are inſtructed in the languages, and qualified for the Univerſity, &c. The preſent proprietor of the ſchool (Mr. Abraham Shakleton) inſtructs no young perſons but Quakers.——My next viſit was to the village of Timolin, which has little to recommend it, except its beautiful ſituation, a neat church upon a riſing ground, and a moſt excellent inn.——Leaving Timolin, I rode on to Caſtledermot, a market, fair, and poſt-town, ſituated on a flat, and ſurrounded with a fine level country for ſome miles. This was once a large fortified town, and the reſidence of the kings who bore the name of Dermot, from whence the name is derived.— Here I obſerved the ruins of a fine abbey, founded (as I was informed) by one of the earls of Kildare; it is large and ſpacious, and the remains ſhew it to have been a magnificent ſtructure. A parliament was held here in the year 1377, and a mint was eſtabliſhed for the coinage of money. This town is noted for its great horſe fairs, to which people from almoſt all parts of Ireland reſort.

From Caſtledermot, I paſſed on to Athy, a borough, market, fair and poſt town, and is alternately with Naas, the aſſizes town of this county. This is a charming little town, delightfully ſituated on the banks of the beautiful river Barrow, over which is a modern built ſtone bridge.

On my way from Athy to Monaſterevan, I paſſed through Kilberry, a poor village, though formerly a place of great conſequence, as may be ſeen by the ruins of its Abbey, erected in the early ages. Monaſterevan is ſituated on the river Barrow, and is increaſing in ſize and trade, ſince the grand canal from Dublin was compleated to it, by which a trade is opened between the metropolis, and the towns of Athy, Carlow, New Roſs, and the city of Waterford, &c. Six boats are conveniently fitted up for the accommodation of travellers, three of which ſail from, and three arrive in Dublin every day throughout the year, viz.

One from Athy at five o'clock every morning.

One from Monaſterevan at 8 o'clock every morning.

One from Sallins at 1 o'clock, 'till the 25th March, and after that day, 'till the 29th September, at 3 o'clock every evening.

One arrives from Athy in Dublin, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

One arrives from Monaſterevan, at the ſame hour.

One from Sallins at 11 o'clock in the morning.

There are (beſides a number of heavy boats for carrying merchandize) two luggage boats, which ply between Dublin and Athy three times a week.

From this I purſued my journey to Kildare, once the chief town of the county, but is now a place of ſuch little conſequence, that it is chiefly ſupported by the concourſe of nobility and gentry, who attend the frequent meetings at the Curragh. It is a borough, market, fair, and poſt town, ſituated on an eminence, commanding a very extenſive proſpect, and had in former ages a more extenſive collection of buildings, a great part of which lie buried in ruins. This is the ſee of a biſhop, ſince the end of the 5th century. The cathedral is but ſmall, but kept in good repair, as is alſo the pariſh church. The biſhop has no place of reſidence in his dioceſe, though I am told he is very ſtrict in obliging his clergy to reſide in their reſpective pariſhes. On the north ſide of the cathedral ſtands as perfect a round tower as any to be met with in Ireland; it is 130 feet high, 15 feet in diameter, and the door 14 feet from the ground. Near this is the great race ground, called the Curragh of Kildare, which is unqueſtionably the moſt beautiful plain in Great Britain, or Ireland, or perhaps in Europe. It contains about 3000 acres, forming one of the moſt delightful lawns imaginable, and although this plain affords paſture to an immenſe number of ſheep, there are but very few habitations ſcattered around its edges. Nothing can exceed the ſoftneſs of the ſod, which is of fine verdure, ſet off by the gentle ſwells, and inequalities of its ſurface. There is a ranger and deputy ranger appointed by his majeſty, who have ſtated penſions on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment; and meetings are held here annually in the months of April, June, and September, when kings plates are run for, by Iriſh bred horſes. At the extremity of this charming plain, is the remains of a cell, in which a perpetual fire, conſecrated under the name of St. Bridget's fire,* was kept burning 'till the year 1220, when Henry de Londres, archbiſhop of Dublin, cauſed it to be extinguiſhed, to remove all occaſion of ſuperſtition about it. This fire was however re-lighted, and continued to burn 'till the total ſuppreſſion of monaſteries.—To Rathangan I paid my next viſit. This is a handſome thriving village ſituate on the Grand Canal, having a pretty church ſeated on an eminence at one end of the town. There are fine flour mills here, belonging to Mr. Montgomery.

On my way from Rathangan to Proſperous, I aſcended ſome hills, from whence I had a view of large tracts of the famous bog of Allen, which extends through the King's and Queen's counties, the counties of Kildare, Meath, Weſtmeath, and Longford, in the province of Leinſter; Roſcommon and Galway in the province of Connaught, and the county of Tipperary, in that of Munſter. Proſperous, is a village built in the year 1780, bordering upon

NOTE.

* Saint Bridget was born in the county of Louth, and if the writers of her life are to be credited, ſhe was one of the greateſt ornaments of the church and nation; and her memory and name are accordingly held in reverence among the old Iriſh to this day. She lived for the moſt part at Kildare in a nunnery of her own erection, of which ſhe was the abbeſs: but ſo many pious virgins were excited by her example, and deſired to live under her direction, that ſhe was obliged to erect ſeveral other convents in different parts of Ireland for her diſciples, ſo that in a ſhort time the kingdom was full of religious houſes of St. Bridget. She wrote a rule for the nuns of her order, an epiſtle in rhyme to a friend to diſſuade him from travel, a poem on the virtues of St. Patrick, a poem on the deſires of the pious, and ſeveral other pieces. In order to do the greateſt honour to her memory, the religious women of the times invented this perpetual fire, which was kept burning to the time herein mentioned.

the Grand Canal, and conſiſts of one large ſtreet uniformly built on each ſide. This undertaking was ſet on foot by captain Brooke, who generouſly expended a very conſiderable private property in this place, for the purpoſe of furniſhing many of the poor artizans with employment; who, at the factory here eſtabliſhed, made up raw materials of ſilk, cotton, flax, &c. into various fabrics, viz. Marſeilles, velvets, velverets, dimities, printed cottons, callico's, muſlins, &c. Parliament to encourage Mr. Brooke's deſign, voted him a conſiderable ſum on loan free of intereſt; but the loſſes incurred by this gentleman cauſed him to fail, which threw a temporary gloom over the works; but as it is now continued under the care of reſpectable truſtees, choſen by act of parliament, it may ſtill attain perfection and importance.

From Proſperous I rode on to Clain, paſſing by Millecent, the beautiful ſeat of Richard Griffith, Eſq. near which is the great Leinſter aqueduct bridge of ſeven arches, that conveys the Grand Canal over the river Liffey. Clain is a ſmall village ſituated on the river Liffey, with a neat church and the remains of an abbey. Leaving Clain, I rode to Kilcock, a fair and poſt town, ſituated on a ſtream, called the Rye-water, which joins the Liffey near Leixlip.—Next to Maynooth, a fair and poſt town, regularly laid out, and conſiſts of good houſes built ſome time ago by his grace the duke of Leinſter, who has, within a mile of this town, a ſuperb ſeat, called Carton, with a very large and handſome park, and extenſive gardens, beautifully laid out in modern taſte.—Celbridge was the next place that I viſited; this is a handſome well built town, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Liffey, over which is a ſtone bridge of five arches. The church is a very pretty ſtructure, but much out of repair; in the aiſle is a very noble monument, erected to the memory of the Conolly family. The neighbourhood of Celbridge is ornamented with a vaſt number of delightful villas, and fine improvements, among which the Liffey meanders in a manner highly pleaſing. Within a mile of Celbridge, is Caſtletown, the ſuperb and magnificent ſeat of the right hon. Thomas Conolly. The demeſne and plantations are very extenſive, and beautiful; and the houſe &c. are open on every Sunday for the inſpection of all genteel ſtrangers.—From Caſtletown, I paſſed on to Leixlip, a fair, and poſt town, agreeably ſituated on the river Liffey, whoſe banks being prettily tufted with wood, and enlivened by gentlemen's ſeats, afford a variety of landſcapes beautiful beyond deſcription. At Leixlip are ſome beautiful waterfalls, called the Salmon-leap, the principal of which is nearly 20 feet high, with ſeveral leſſer ones above it.

Leaving Leixlip, I rode to the beautiful village of Lucan, where I bid adieu to the county of Kildare, and entered into that of Dublin. In the ſummer ſeaſon this village is much reſorted to by genteel company from Dublin, and many parts of Ireland, to drink of a ſulphurous ſpa, that emerges cloſe by the margin of the river Liffey. The well is ſheltered in a deep niche, neatly executed in hewn ſtone, with a rural thatched ſeat for the water-drinkers, and ſpace allowed for walking about. The ſeat of George Veſey, Eſq. at Lucan, is beautifully romantic. From this I rode to Palmerſtown, a neat village, remarkable for its fair of horſes, held on the 21ſt of Auguſt. In the neighbourhood of this village are many charming ſeats. Chapelizod was the laſt place I viſited 'till my arrival in the city of Dublin. This is a delightful village pleaſantly ſituated on the Liffey, over which is a good ſtone bridge. It conſiſts of a number of good houſes, a church, and a barrack for the royal Iriſh artillery, at the rere of which, is a beautiful walk, cloſe by the river ſide, where the artillery parade, called the King's Garden. Great quantities of ſtrawberries are propagated in this neighbourhood; ſo that the city of Dublin in the ſeaſon is plentifully ſupplied with that delicious fruit. On my way from this to Dublin, I traverſed his majeſty's Phœnix Park, a fine incloſure at the weſt end of the city, diverſified with woodland, champaign, and riſing ground, and well ſtocked with

with deer. It is ſeven miles in circumference, and is adorned with many beautiful public and private buildings, among which are, the Hibernian ſchool for the maintenance and education of the ſons and daughters of ſoldiers. The children are admirably taken care of, and aſſiduouſly inſtructed; and the expence is defrayed by an annual grant of parliament of 1000l. and by private ſubſcriptions and benefactions. The houſe is of Portland ſtone, and is finiſhed in an elegant manner. Some years ago a chapel was erected near this ſchool, of hewn ſtone, with a ſteeple adorned with a handſome cupola.—— The king's Royal Military Infirmary, is alſo ſituated in this park, it was erected in the year 1787, for the care of the ſick and hurt ſoldiers on Dublin duty.—A magazine of gun-powder; and a battery of 22 iron guns, are alſo ſituated in this park. This battery commands the city and bay of Dublin, and on days of public rejoicings the guns are fired. The private buildings are all elegant and very numerous, ſo much ſo, that it is totally out of my power to enumerate them. The late celebrated earl of Cheſterfield, when chief governor of Ireland, erected in the centre of this park, on the top of a large fluted pillar 40 feet high, the figure of a Phœnix burning in her neſt. From the park, I rode into the city, having finiſhed my little excurſion in three days, which I aſſure you was ſo pleaſant, that I fancy before the ſummer is out, I ſhall make it ſo convenient, as to take a trip thro' another of the neighbouring counties, if ſo, an account of it, ſhall be the ſubject of a future letter.

I remain dear Sir,
Your's ſincerely,

Dublin, J. W.
July 30th, 1792.

Extraordinary Account of Don Balthaſar Orobio, a celebrated Jew of Spain.

DON Balthaſar Orobio, was born at Seville, in Spain, about the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He was carefully educated in Judaiſm by his parents, who were Jews, though they outwardly profeſſed themſelves Roman catholics; abſtaining from the practice of their religion in every thing, except only the obſervation of the faſt of the expiation, in the month Tiſis or September. Orobio ſtudied the ſcholaſtic philoſophy uſual in Spain, and became ſo ſkilled in it, that he was made profeſſor of metaphyſics in the univerſity of Salamanca. Afterward, however, applying himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, he practiſed that art at Seville with ſucceſs, till accuſed of Judaiſm, he was thrown into the inquiſition, and ſuffered the moſt dreadful cruelties, in order to force a confeſſion. He himſelf tells us, that he was put into a dark dungeon, ſo ſtraight that he could ſcarce turn himſelf in it; and ſuffered ſo many hardſhips, that his brain began to be diſturbed. He talked to himſelf often in this way: 'Am I indeed that don Balthaſar Orobio who walked freely about in Seville, who was entirely at eaſe, and had the bleſſings of a wife and children? 'Sometimes, ſuppoſing that his paſt life was but a dream, and that the dungeon where he then lay was his true birth-place, and which to all appearance would alſo prove the place of his death. At other times, as he had a very metaphyſical head, he firſt formed arguments of that kind, and then reſolved them; performing thus the three different parts of opponent, reſpondent, and moderator, at the ſame time. In this whimſical way he amuſed himſelf from time to time, and conſtantly denied that he was a Jew. After having appeared twice or thrice before the inquiſitors, he was uſed as follow: at the bottom of a ſubterraneous vault, lighted by two or three ſmall torches, he appeared before two perſons, one of whom was judge of the inquiſition, and the other ſecretary; who, aſking him whether he would confeſs the truth? proteſted, that in caſe of a criminal's denial, the holy office would not be deemed the cauſe of his death if he ſhould expire under the torments, but that it muſt be imputed entirely to his own obſtinacy. Then the executioner ſtript off his clothes, tied his feet and hands with a ſtrong cord, and ſet him upon a little ſtool, while he paſſed the cord through

through ſome iron buckles which were fixed in the wall; then drawing away the ſtool, he remained hanging by the cord, which the executioner drew harder and harder, to make him confeſs, till a ſurgeon aſſured the court of examinants that he could not poſſibly bear more without expiring. Theſe cords put him to exquiſite tortures, by cutting into the fleſh, and making the blood burſt from under his nails. As there was certainly danger that the cords would tear off his fleſh, to prevent the worſt, care was taken to gird him with ſome bands about the breaſt, which however were drawn ſo very tight, that he would have run the riſque of not being able to breathe, if he had not held his breath in while the executioner put the bands round him; by which device his lungs had room enough to perform their functions. In the ſevereſt extremity of his ſufferings, he was told that this was but the beginning of his torments, and that he had better confeſs before they proceeded to extremities. Orobio added further, that the executioner, being on a ſmall ladder, in order to frighten him, frequently let it fall againſt the ſhin-bones of his legs; ſo that the ſtaves being ſharp, created exquiſite pain. At laſt, after three years confinement finding themſelves baffled by his perſeverance in denying his religion, they ordered his wounds to be cured, and diſcharged him. As ſoon as he had got his liberty, he reſolved to quit the Spaniſh dominions; and, going to France, was made profeſſor of phyſic at Thouloufe. The theſes which he made as candidate for this place were upon putrefaction: and he maintained them with ſo much metaphyſical ſubtlety, as embarraſſed all his competitors. He continued in this city for ſome time, ſtill outwardly profeſſing popery: but at laſt, weary of diſſembling, he repaired to Amſterdam, where he was circumciſed, took the name of Iſaac, and profeſſed Judaiſm; ſtill continuing however, to practice phyſic, in which he was much eſteemed. Upon the publication of Spinoza's book, he deſpiſed a ſyſtem the falſeneſs of which he quickly diſcovered: and when Brendenbourgh's anſwer to it came to his hands, Orobio, being perſuaded that the writer, in refuting Spinoza, had alſo admitted ſome principles which tended to atheiſm, took up his pen againſt them both, and publiſhed a piece to that purpoſe, intitled, "Certamen philoſophicum adverſus J. B. Principia. But the diſpute which he held with the celebrated Philip Limborch againſt the chriſtian religion made the greateſt noiſe. Here he exerted the utmoſt force of his metaphyſical genius, and carried himſelf with great temper. The three papers which he wrote on the occaſion were afterward printed by his antagoniſt, in an account which he publiſhed of the controverſy, under the title of "Amica Collatio cum Judæo. This extraordinary man, who ſuffered ſo much under the horrid cruelties of the inquiſition, at laſt ended his days, in the year 1687.

Letters of George Bubb Dodington, afterward Lord Melcombe. [*Now firſt printed from the Original.*]

To the Editor of the Hibernian Magazine.

SIR,

The incloſed are copies of two letters, the originals of which are in my poſſeſſion, from George Bubb Dodington, Eſq. afterward Lord Melcombe (whoſe celebrated diary was publiſhed ſome years ago) to the Rev. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Maſter of the Temple. As nothing has been communicated to the public, which conveys ſo much of the character of Lord Melcombe, I flatter myſelf that what I ſend will be no unacceptable preſent to your Readers.

I am, &c.

C.

LETTER I.

Pall Mall, Feb. 6, O. S. 1752.

DEAR SIR,

ALL your letters came ſafe and welcome, and while they bring news of your health always will do ſo.

I thank you for the ——— and the vaſe; but beg you not to put yourſelf

to

to expence about me. I am but the poor remnant of ſtuff, fit for neither ornament nor uſe, and now worn to a ragg. I write to you from a ſick houſe. Poor Mrs. Dodington has a fitt of the gout in both feet, kindly enough, I think, and going off; but the pain has thrown her into a dejection of ſpirits, that I know to be worſe than all bodily ſufferings. This, I confeſs, affects me in the moſt ſenſible manner. I have not philoſophy enough to be ſuperior to the ſenſations of humanity, nor am I fine gentleman enough, to deſpiſe the ties of duty, gratitude and affection, or to laugh at the impulſe and anxiety of ſocial paſſion. But, I truſt, all will ſoon be well. Poor as I am, there is one great overſeer, that will take care of me; and if he pleaſes to order me home, through painfull roads, and a ſtormy evening, yet I truſt, he will, one day, wake me to a chearfull morning. When I reflect how much good I have received, and how little I have done, reſignation can hardly be called a duty, and humiliation loſes its name.

Letters of recommendation to the king's miniſters, in favour of gentlemen of known names, inferior to lord Baltimore, are totally uſeleſs. 'Tis the duty of a traveller, immediately, to wait on his maſter's miniſters, and they are, all fond enough of ſhewing their own importance, and conciliating the good will of families at home at the expence of being bow'd to, and admir'd by young gentlemen, to whom every thing is new, and appears magnificent. I ſhall take care of you, at Florence, and at Rome, which are the two places *much moſt* * worth your ſtay in ſuch a way, that I hope you will meet with no obſtruction for want of language, or naturalization, but be received according to your meritt, which is, or ought to be, the only ſtandard, and univerſal language. You ſhall have your letters, time enough, without fail; 'tis probable, while you are at Paris, but certainly time enough. In truth, I am not always in a diſpoſition to write. Brother John groans about your expence: I ſaw him the other night, at councill; he told me that with much ado, he got the chancellor to allow you 1500l. per annum, that you had already 1500l. remitted to you, and that you had ſpent 1500l. before you ſett out—I told him, I thought he ought to rejoyce at ſuch an inſtance of a young gentleman's abilities, that could contrive to ſpend 3000l. out of an allowance of 1500l. He ſtar'd at me, and thinks me a very bad arithmetician.

I agree with you about poor Thomſon *. Terence, ſpeaking of a family ingenious in working its own deſtruction, has, ſomewhere, an expreſſion like this—Hanc familiam *ipſa* non poteſt ſervare *ſalus*. I doubt whether any body could have ſav'd him, but certainly, the loſs of you, at this critical period, has ſeal'd his doom. Providence, I fear, has not thought fitt to putt into all his friends hands, half the power, and activity to help, that are plac'd and exerted, in his, to hurt him. Brother † Joſhua has, indeed, undertaken his affairs, but has never lett me ſee him, or ſent me any account of any progreſs that is made in them: the Dr. will never tell me any thing that can be depended on: I fear, therefore, little progreſs is made: Bro. Joſhua, it would be highly indecent for me to importune, perſonally, as I am not ac-

NOTE.

* In tranſcribing theſe letters, no alteration is made in the ſpelling. All nouns are written with a capital initial, according to the then mode of printing and writing. That is here omitted as unneceſſary.

NOTES.

* Dr. Thomſon was a phyſician, of ſhort lived reputation. The earlieſt of his practice was among men of eminence, Pope and others. He was a great politician, and of indolent, careleſs habits. He enjoyed the favour of lord Melcombe, and was protected from arreſts by living in his houſe. For a farther account of him, ſee Hawkins' Life of Johnſon, p. 337-8-9. Edit. 77, prefixed to the works.

† In theſe letters ſeveral perſons are called *brother*, probably from belonging to ſome club, like that of which Swift was a member, with the great men of his time.

quainted

quainted with him, and as whatever he does, be it more or leſs, is from generoſity and compaſſion. The debts, juſt and oppreſſive, I really believe, do not exceed 11ool. and if they could be compounded for half, (which by a willing and able hand, I cannot but think they might) I do not, at all, deſpair, but that we might raiſe the money.—But upon the whole I do deſpair, and in the mean time am, myſelf, dunn'd to death, by his creditors.

I am ſurprized that you have not heard from Arlington-ſtreet, I often mention you there, and it is always entertain'd, and return'd, in a moſt friendly manner; I do not perceive the leaſt alteration of kindneſs, either in the lord or lady. You know I love them and wiſh them well, and in truth, I heartily pity their ſituation, tho' my own is full as diſagreeable (but I am old, and gone, and it ſignifies nothing what becomes of a candle burnt into the ſockett.) I really ſee not one ſtepp, in human prudence, to be taken, but to unite with their family: every thing elſe, is only laying in food for future uneaſineſs, and fixing the preſent; but I ſee no proſpect of ſucceſs, tho' I watch all opportunities to promote it. The treatiſe on the militia is publiſhed. It is, indeed, a very meritorious performance: it has been lucky alſo, and is much, and univerſally eſteem'd. I ſent it to the duke of Dorſet, but with leave, and being cautious to ſay nothing to each other, of each other, but what both ſides ſhould know, I ſhow'd them a copy of the letter I ſent with it, by which means you have one, on the other ſide: I have not had an anſwer from the duke, write again to Arlington-ſtreet.

I think I have almoſt wrote myſelf out; and though I have wrote to you only upon very private topicks, yet poſſibly it may be what you chiefly deſire to be informed about; at leaſt it is all that I am moſt converſant in; and heartily wiſh, that I could abſolutely confine my mind, from ever once wandering farther than a few books, and a very few friends; I am ſure, when it breaks through thoſe bounds into a ſurvey of this country, and the treament I have mett, and do meet with for endeavouring to ſerve it, I bring home nothing but diſquiet and anxiety, for the fate of it: in the mean time, lett us endeavour to enjoy, as chearfully as we can, thoſe comforts God has given us, in this wretched degenerate country, in ſuch a manner, as to hope for a better which nobody can take from us.—Mrs. D. Mr. Furneſe, Ralph *, and Thompſon, thank you for your remembrances; they bid me ſay, they love and eſteem you, and will never be aſham'd of you, 'as long (as Fluellen ſays to Harry the 5th) as you are an honeſt man.'—From an accident that has happen'd lately, I could laugh at you, and poſſibly make you laugh, about youſ ——, but I won't.

Take particular notice of Mr. Furneſe in your letters, for he has a great eſteem for you, and it *(is)* a friendſhip worth cultivating—Believe me, dear Dr. my prayers and poor wiſhes are yours, and I am very affectionately and truly,

Your faithfull friend, and ſervant,

GEO. DODINGTON.

I write in folio, and without a cover, to ſave you poſtage.

LETTER to the DUKE of DORSET, (mentioned in the above.)

My Lord,

About thirty years ago, your grace may remember, there came out a performance of yours, which you prevailed upon the dutcheſs to keep by her, I believe, three quarters of a year; and when it forced its way into the world, you would not put your own name to it, but publiſhed it under the name of Middleſex. You may remember, alſo, that notwithſtanding all theſe precautions, it had ſo much of the ſterling, Dorſet grace and ſpirit, in it, that every body knew who was the author.

Now, I ſend you a work, that is the

NOTE.

* Mr. James Ralph, a political writer, author of a voluminous Hiſtory of England, the caſe of authors by profeſſion, the remembrancer, a periodical paper, and other works. He is immortalized in the Dunciad.

conſequence of your grace's, and ought to go under the ſame name; but the author out of the ſame modeſty, though without the leaſt reaſon to be aſhamed of his performance, not having yet got any body, whoſe name he may make uſe of, has been pleaſed to publiſh it, with no name at all.

For my own part, I profeſs partiality to you, and like your work, better than his, becauſe, I believe, I ſhall never ſee ſuch another; for, though I know you have a proviſion of the ſame, fine paper, by you, (and I hope you will long preſerve it) yet, I am afraid, the types are a little too much worn, to make an impreſſion ſo fair, as that, of the firſt edition.

In ſhort, my lord, the eſſay on the militia, which I ſend you, is wrote by lord Middleſex*; and this I will venture to ſay of it, that, unleſs your grace ſhould turn to writing, inſtead of acting (which, from public ſpirit, I hope, you will not) I do not believe there is one man of his rank, or near it, in this country that can write ſuch another.

I will conclude with wiſhing, from the bottom of my heart, that you may live to receive ſuch another piece, of a grandſon's writing, by the hand of a friend, and ſervant, as truly affectionate, and devoted to you.

I am, &c.

G. D.

[The above were directed, a Monſieur, Monſieur Sharpe, Gentilhomme Anglois, chés Monſieur Le Chevalier Lambert, Banquier, a Paris.]

LETTER II.

† La Trappe, April 13, O. S. 1752.

Dear Dr.

I have the favour of your letters, and ſent that incloſed in your laſt to lady M——. She always expreſſes herſelf

NOTES.

* At this time there appears to have been a family difference between the duke of Dorſet and his ſon, which is frequently alluded to in theſe letters.

† A name for his villa at Hammerſmith, now the reſidence of the Margrave of Anſpach. See *Ambulator*, art. *Brandenburgh Houſe*.

with great kindneſs for you; and I really think has a ſincere eſteem for you. I am fond of her; and her ſituation, in preſent, and in proſpect, gives me reall pain. I believe ſhe loves me better than any thing but her duty; and yet I know not what to propoſe, and if I did, how to propoſe it, with any proſpect of ſucceſs. Indeed there wants much firmneſs, and ductility both, to relieve the miſmanagements that the poiſon'd dart of misfortune has inflam'd: ſhe I think has both, but the principal ſpring of action, has, I fear, but one.

I am not ſurprized at any thing that has happened to you, as to your ſituation; 'tis always ſo, where the tail directs the head, which I take to be pretty much the caſe of your preſent expedition. For, though the motions of the ſerpent (who is reckoned among the wiſeſt) proceed from thence, it is not always ſo ſucceſsful a guide to other animals. I hear brother John has ſent you an excellent perſuaſion to œconomy.—And is, himſelf, the great ſublime he draws.—I thank you for thinking a little of yourſelf, and your own eſtabliſhment. It does not leſſen my attention and concern about it, but it flatters me that you joyn with me, in having ſome little regard for a man of meritt, and thinking that he has ſome little pretenſions to eat, as well as if he were fit for nothing elſe. What will do, I don't as yet ſee: but what you mention, will not do: the ſpeaker can have no new chaplain this parliament: and what will be the ſhape and complexion of things, upon the choice and ſetting down of a new one, is far beyond my inſight into futurity.

I ſhall ſay nothing to you about your Italian voyage, till I am ſure you are to make it: I am not very ſolicitous you ſhould, but if you do, it will be much leſs diſagreeable to you, than your preſent ſituation: though throughout the whole, you will find full employment for all your imagination, and claſſical curioſity, to ſupply the place of reality. Florence, before the Lorrain reign, had men, as well as things to boaſt; now, I fear, its value is narrowing daily, and it will ſhortly ov

all its meritt to the eye only. How long the humanity and elegance of a German government, will ſuffer even that, to laſt, in its preſent ſtate, may well be a queſtion. Rome roſe upon the ruins of the world; now it ſubſiſts upon its own, and like its books of the ancient Sybylls, grows more valuable, the leſs it contains.

I have read your laſt phyſical letter to brother Phill: which I like extremely, but can't gett acquainted with the patient, though I have offered to cure him. He ſhuns me, for the ſame reaſon, I believe, that people do Dr. T——, for fear I ſhould cure him without expence. Write him back this ſtory of Dr. Conqueſt, who was own family phyſician in Charles IIds time, and who had a young patient much like bro. Phill: only he was afflicted with the idleneſs of a better eſtate: the Dr. felt his pulſe, but was at a loſs for his diſtemper, and aſked his complaint—He was dejected, and liſtleſs, and out of order all over; have you any appetite? Yes—at dinner and ſupper—but he check'd it, and ſeldom eat between meals—Did he ſleep well? —Why no; he was generally troubled with dreams, ſix or ſeven hours together after he went to bed.—Did he love wine?—Yes; but ſeldom ventur'd on above a pint at a meal. Was he married? No; but had frequent temptations which always left a languor upon him.—Did he keep much company with young people? No; he was afraid of his health.—Well, ſays the Dr. we muſt begin by varying the ſcene, a little. Gett half a dozen of the gayeſt young fellows of your acquaintance to dine at Rigby's (the then faſhionable houſe) beſpeak a crawfiſh ſoupe, a barrell of oyſters, a good hamm and chickens, a couple of wild ducks, and two or three ſuch things, of light digeſtion; eat as heartily as your piddling appetite will let you; be ſure you drink nothing ſtronger than French wine, and at firſt, three pints will do, if you can't gett down any more. By that time, the play will begin, which I would by all means adviſe; and then, as it will be too ſoon to go home, ſup at the tavern with your friends, and take two or three young women with you, from the play, that are not regular houſekeepers; 'twill be charity to them and amuſement to you; they will ſing French ſongs to you, and keep you from drinking too much; for I would have you eat, only of two or three ragouts, and not drink above a bottle, juſt to lay the fumes that emptineſs may occaſion, which cauſe dejections and watchfulneſs, to guard againſt which, alſo, you muſt take the young woman you think the moſt diſcreet, and deſerving, home to bed with you, that you may have ſomebody to talk to, and keep up your ſpirits, in caſe you ſhould wake, and find it difficult to re-compoſe yourſelf. This regimen I would have you follow for a fortnight, in the mean time I —— But Dr. dear Dr. —— Pray, ſir, give give me leave; lett me finiſh my preſcription—Nay, but dear Dr. for God's ſake—Well, ſir, if you will interrupt me—Dear Dr. if I am to lead the life you preſcribe me, what would become of my poor ſoul, in the mean time?—Your ſoul! D—n your ſoul, what is it to me, what becomes of your ſoul; I preſcribe to your body, I do not care ſixpence what becomes of your ſoul.

One phyſician leads to another, and conſequently to Dr. Thomſon, whoſe affairs are ſtill in the ſame indeciſion, and perplexity, by nothing more entangled and neglected than by himſelf. You and I have a maſter, that permits us to be intereſted in his ſervice; who bidds us obey his commands with an avowed view to the reward; who ſays I love to beſtow happineſs, 'tis of my eſſence, but I cannot, and be juſt, if you diſobey me; deſerve then, as much as you can, and I will give you more than you can deſerve, I love to give. Had we not ſuch a maſter, (whom I ſerve and love from the moſt animated ſelfiſhneſs, but whom, if I durſt, I could love without intereſt) there are ſome people that would wear out benevolence itſelf; but ſo it is, that the Dr. in his diſtreſs, has met with ſuch an impenetrable phalanx of friends, ready to cover him, with ſhields of the ſame metal of the Macedonian ones, ſo particularly adapted to take off the edge of his adverſary's weapons, that I think misfortune

itſelf, if he did not add his own all conquering aſſiſtance to it, muſt give way to a better proſpect.—You know he had commenced a proceſs long ſince, againſt one Saxon, an apothecary, at his oracle, Fielding's * inſtigation, for deſamatory words. This ſlept; he was bullied by his apothecary, and unaſſiſted by his friend, deſerted by one attorney, and betrayed by another—according to his vocation—and on Fryday, the 17th O. S. his tryal came on in the king's-bench. You will obſerve we are at Hammerſmith, and the Monday preceding he acquainted me with it. On the Wedneſday I was in Pall-mall, and at twelve, going out of town, we parted, in the hall, I for Hammerſmith, he for Weſtminſter hall, to find councill to plead for him, having been either diſappointed, or neglected to ſecure any, till then. When this neceſſary point was ſettled, he was to ſee, and ſummon all the people of quality that it was neceſſary to produce to his character. Some, very much againſt their will, were ordered down to Weſtminhall, at four o'clock in the afternoon; ſome, I know not why, he indulged till ſix. Lord Middleſex and I, were under the firſt rigid diſpenſation. We came into the hall without any dinner, exactly at four, the coldeſt afternoon I have felt theſe three months: at the gate we learn'd that the chief juſtice did not come down till ſix; ſo that, you may imagine, that our time hung pretty heavy upon our hands, as there was nobody in the hall, but a few boys playing at taw, and not ſo much as a milliner or a ſempſtreſs, to lend us a hand, to help it off. At length, the court ſat, the Dr. prov'd his words fully, and call'd to his reputation, in the following order, viz. Duke of Roxborough, earl of Middleſex, Mr. Dodington, Mr. Leviſon, ſir Francis Daſhwood, ſir Francis Eyles, Mr. Drax and Mr. Fielding. There were ſeveral other gentlemen attending, whom it was not thought neceſſary to call. They whom I have named, ſpoke in a manner that even ſurpriſed me: as to his ſkill, in their opinion and the good he had done them, I expected it; but the honeſt, diſintereſted man, that they wiſhed for as a friend, to live with, eſteem'd, looked upon his acquaintance, and friendſhip as a happineſs, &c. This affectionate treatment, really, I did not expect, and I am confident, it ſurpriz'd and affected the court, as you will find by and by.—Our lives are checquer'd there are ſhades, as well as lights, in all true pictures of humanity.—After the victim was thus deck'd, his horns gilded, and interwoven with feſtoons of flowers, that mercileſs executioner, H— C—ll, cut him up—with a butcher's knife—abuſed him for above an hour, with the moſt illiberal bar Billingſgate, ſo ſtrongly, that the poor Dr. who ſate very near him, was forc'd to fly the court, and take ſhelter againſt the ſtorm, either in heaven or hell, I know not which, being both, you know, in the neighbourhood, but which you will be able to aſcertain, if you conſult the princes of Pot hookia, the Rabbins, upon the tendency of men of his profeſſion: when the tempeſt abated, he emerg'd, and the jury gave us a verdict, and 20l. damages, which I really think would have been 100, if not 200l. had we been a licentiate, which very few are, but thoſe of the college; and yet the want of it, is, it ſeems, a great defect in law. However we were very well ſatisfy'd, and all things conſidered, I think with reaſon.

But now comes a ſurpriſing event, which is true, though I have it chiefly by hear-ſay, for tho' the trial was on the 17th, that I have not ſeen him, till yeſterday when he came ſtaring in, for half an hour, and then run back to town, will not to you appear ſupriſing. Lord chief juſtice Lee, who tryed the cauſe, has a wife, who has been declining, theſe three years, of a diſtemper the phyſicians have never thought proper to give a name to, but by the ignorance and load of medicine, ſhe has ſuffer'd under, is, in their opinion, become deſperate; and for theſe two months

N O T E.

* Henry Fielding, the celebrated noveliſt, who took every opportunity to befriend Thomſon, in his writings, and by his recommendation.

months past, they have sent her to dye at Kensington Gravel-pits, where she keeps her bed, and it is not expected she will ever leave it. The day but one after the trial, you will hardly believe that the chief justice should send his son, and one of his nearest relations, to submitt all lady Lee's prescriptions to Dr. Thomson, and desire his opinion; you will yet less believe, that the Dr. was found; and least of all that he not only was found, but found above-ground, where he ought to be, decently, and in his own lodgins. In short, he has been with the chief justice, has ventur'd into his lordship's coach, which contrary to all expectation, carried him to Kensington, instead of Ludgate. He has seen lady Lee, thinks he has found her distemper, and can cure her: has told them so: I suppose, tho' warn'd against it, has done her some service already, given much satisfaction to the chief justice, who says he will speak as much in his favour, as the great people that appear'd for him, &c. and with all this, he will contrive some means to kick it down, and you will find him at your return (if you do not meet him running away) the same ragged serpent you left him.

I suppose you have read lord Bolingbroke's last published works, which are letters upon the method of studying history. Monsr. de Voltaire has sent me his Siecle de Louis 14.—I have read the first volume, 'tis very well wrote, a great deal of brilliant and ingenuity, on y voit, par tout, la main du maitre, but the Englishman, is, by far, the greater man, and the greater scholar. Though he too discovers such stains of weakness, and ostentation, particularly relating to the scriptures, that we of the lesser, and far inferior classes, may comfort ourselves, with this humiliating truth to the superior, that man is vanity, and perfection is only to be attempted, not attain'd—If I could, or should find an opportunity to send your lord Bolingbroke's book, I would, tho' I suppose you must have had it in France.

God preserve and bless you, and send us a chearfull meeting in health, or where there is no more sickness.

I am, dear sir,
your most affectionate
friend and humble
Servant.
GEO. DODINGTON.

P. S. You are in great odour of sanctity with lady Shannon, as well as Ly. Middlesex.

A Monsieur, Monsr. Sharpe, aux Soins de Monsr. Le Chevalier Lambert, Banquier, a Paris.

The French Revolution caused by Free Masonry.

AS every thing that relates to the French revolution, especially whatever tends to investigate the causes of it, is extremely curious and interesting at the present period, I embrace the opportunity, which your widely-circulated Magazine affords, of making known amongst my countrymen an opinion on this subject, which, whether well or ill-founded, is very prevalent on the continent; hoping that some of your intelligent correspondents will be enabled to throw greater light upon it. The opinion in question is, that the mysteries of freemasonry have, in a great measure, contributed to those changes in sentiment and morality, no less than in government, amongst a neighbouring people, which the surrounding nations view with such surprize. I cannot better make known these ideas than by giving a short account of a work, in which they are contained, now lying before me, written in the French language, and much esteemed by the honest part of the French nation, though little known amongst our countrymen. The author of this was a Mr. Le Franc, the late superior of the seminary of Eudists at Caën, who was butchered at Paris on the famous 2d of September. He is said, by his friends, one of whose letters on this subject I have seen, to have derived his knowledge of freemasonry from

from a voluminous collection of papers which a maſter of that order, in his laſt ſickneſs, put into his hands. It is farther ſtated, that the author, having thoroughly examined theſe papers, conceived it to be his duty to lay the ſubſtance of them before the archbiſhop of Paris ſome years previous to the commencement of the revolution; at the ſame time undertaking to demonſtrate, that the ſyſtem contained in them menaced approaching ruin both to the church and to the ſtate. The work I have mentioned is intitled "the Veil withdrawn; or, the Secret of the French Revolution explained by the Help of Freemaſonry." The ſecond edition, which I make uſe of, was printed at Paris in 1792.

In the aforeſaid work the author ridicules the ſeveral pretenſions to a high antiquity, and to an honourable origin, to which many freemaſons lay claim. It ſeems, that ſome of theſe ſay they were founded by thoſe fraternities of maſons who re-built ſeveral cities in Paleſtine during the cruſades, and who were the fabricators of our beautiful Gothic churches: others aſcribe their inſtitution to king Athelſtan, the grandſon of the great Alfred; who, having ſent over to the continent for the moſt able builders that could be engaged, gave them a charter and a code of laws peculiar to themſelves; whilſt many more claim a deſcent from the builders of Solomon's famous temple. To all theſe Mr. Le Franc replies, that it is clear from their own confeſſion, as well as from every other circumſtance, that their building is of a mere emblematical nature: their profeſſion being to erect temples for the protection of virtue, and priſons for the reception of vice. It appears that of late years, many members of this ſociety, and among the reſt the celebrated count Caglioſtro maintained that the ſtricteſt conformity is to be found between the myſteries of freemaſonry and thoſe practiſed in the worſhip of Iſis, and that, therefore, the former were to be traced up to a very remote period of antiquity, and to the country of Egypt. For, whatever learning there is in this account, Le Franc ſays, that Caglioſtro is indebted to the publication on this ſubject of Monſ. Guillement, a learned maſon. He is as far, however, from admitting this as the other genealogies of the ſociety in queſtion. On the contrary, he ſays it cannot be traced higher than the famous irreligious meeting of Treviſan, Ochin, Gentilis, Lelius, Darius Socinus, and others, at Vincenza, in 1546: but it is to Fauſtus Socinus, he aſſerts, that the proper foundation of fremaſonry, as a hidden and emblematical ſyſtem of equality and deiſm, properly belongs. This artful and indefatigable ſectary, having ſeen Servetus burnt by Calvin at Geneva for maintaining only a part of his ſyſtem, and finding that the Proteſtant and Catholic ſtates were equally hoſtile to its reception, is ſaid to have conceal-ed it under emblems and myſterious ceremonies, together with certain dread-ful oaths of ſecrecy, in order that whilſt it was publicly preached among the people in thoſe provinces in which it was tolerated, it might ſilently ſteal, eſpecially by means of the learned and the opulent, into other countries, in which an open profeſſion of it would then have conducted to the ſtake. The propagation of this ſyſtem is ſtated to have been veiled under the enigmatical term of building a temple, "the length of which," in the terms of freemaſonry, "was to extend from the eaſt to the weſt, and the breadth of it from the north to the ſouth." Hence the profeſſors of it are furniſhed with the ſeveral inſtruments of building; the trowel, the mallet, the ſquare, the level, the plummet, &c. This accounts for the name of maſons which they have adopted. As to the epithet of free which they prefix to the ſame, our author ſays it is derived from frey, which in Poland, whence this Socinian confraternity paſſed about the middle of the laſt century into England, denotes a brother.

With reſpect to the influence which this writer ſuppoſes freemaſonry to have had on the French revolution, he remarks that the Monſter Egalité, who was the main ſpring of the latter, was alſo the grand maſter, in France, of the former; that Condorcet, Rochfoucault,

cault, and other chief officers of the maſonic order, were the chief architects of the new conſtitution; that the new diviſion of France into departments, diſtricts, cantons, and circumferences (arrondiſements), is confeſſedly the ſelf-ſame, in all its parts, with that of maſonry throughout Europe; that the national aſſembly, when they went in a body to the cathedral of Paris to celebrate the revolution, ſoon after it had taken place, were pleaſed to accept of the higheſt honour of maſonry, that of paſſing under the arch of ſteel (formed by a double row of brethren who hold the points of their ſwords, ſo as to touch each other.) In ſhort, he ſays, that the municipal ſcarf, which is the diſtinctive mark of the loweſt order of French magiſtrates is the ſelf-ſame with that of apprentice maſons, that the preſident of the aſſembly's hat reſembles that of a venerable maſter in maſonry; and that the obligation of laying aſide all marks of diſtinction ſuch as ſtars, garters, ribbands, croſſes, &c. before a brother is permitted to enter into a lodge, was not only a prelude, but alſo was intended as a preparation for that deſtruction of all ranks in ſociety, which has taken place in the country we have been ſpeaking of. I muſt not forget the marked protection, which, our author ſays, the new legiſlature has afforded freemaſonry, at the ſame time that it has deſtroyed all other corporations and ſocieties.

I muſt now briefly detail ſome of this writer's remarks on the effects which he ſuppoſes freemaſonry has produced on moral ſentiment and religion throughout France. He contends, that the horrible and ſanguinary oaths which are taken in the ſeveral degrees of maſonry, and which he lays before his readers, the daggers, croſs-bones, death's-heads, imaginary combats with the murderers of Hiram, and other horrid ceremonies they make uſe of, have a natural tendency to ſteel the heart, and have, in fact, paved the way for thoſe revolting barbarities, which have indeed been tranſacted by the enthuſiaſtic multitude, but not until they had been coolly planned by their philoſophic leaders. He moreover, enters upon an expoſition of the Rabinical tales concerning the death and burial of Adoniram, and of the meaning of the maſter's watchword Machenac, to-gether with an analyſis of the catechiſm repeated by the maſonic knights of the ſun at their initiation; all which he undertakes to ſhew, are calculated to undermine genuine Chriſtianity, and to eſtabliſh a Socinian and deiſtical ſyſtem of religion, and a code of morality very different from that of the Goſpel.

It is neceſſary I ſhould here remark, in favour of many maſons of this country of approved morality and ſentiment, and conſpicuous for their loyalty at the preſent ſeaſon, that our author maintains that, whilſt the lower orders of this ſociety, viz. the apprentices, companions, and ordinary maſters, are amuſed with their emblematical inſignia and ceremonies, only the perfect, or Scotch maſters and the grand architects, whoſe introduction into France he dates ſo low as the year 1784, through the means of Erneſt Frederic Walterſtorff, chamberlain to the king of Denmark, are in the real ſecret of freemaſonry. On this head, he points out the oaths which are taken in the different degrees, not only to conceal their reſpective ſecrets from the profanum vulgus, but alſo from their own brethern who are in a lower claſs than themſelves.

Having given this imperfect analyſis of the abovementioned author's celebrated work, the ſubſtance of which is alſo adopted by other writers of character, I with to aſcertain, if it be poſſible (after making very great allowances for our author's enthuſiaſm for his ſyſtem, in aſcribing to one cauſe an event which is evidently the reſult of many), 1. whether there is any thing in the original conſtitution of freemaſonry which is calculated, or has a tendency, to produce thoſe changes in civil and religious affairs which have lately taken place in France? 2. Admitting that this firſt queſtion is determined in the negative, may not a conſiderable number of the lodges in France have organized themſelves of late years upon principles of irreligion and republicaniſm? 3. Was freemaſonry inſtituted by Socinus and his immediate diſciples, and introduced

into

into England about the time of the great rebellion, and thence carried into France at the time of the revolution?

Yours, &c.

J. M.

Some Account of the Venetian Government.—By Arthur Young, Esq.

FOR twenty years paſt, there has been, in the republic, little more than a multiplication of abuſes, ſo that almoſt every circumſtance, which has been condemned in the arbitrary governments of Europe, is now to be found in that of Venice. And as an inſtance of the principles on which they govern their provinces, that of Iſtria was quoted. 1. To preſerve the woods, (which belong to the prince), they prevent the people from turning any cattle into them; and if any man cut a tree he is infallibly ſent to the gallies, which has driven numbers out of that part of the country, where the woods are ſituated. 2. There are great opportunities of making ſalt, and the pans might be numerous, but it is a monopoly held by the ſtate; they purchaſe a certain quantity, at 10*ſ.* French, per quintal, and if more than the ſpecified quantity be made, it is lodged in their magazines on credit; and it may be two, three, or four years before the maker of it be paid. 3. Oil is a monopoly of the city of Venice; none can be ſold but through that city; by which tranſit an opportunity is taken to levy two ducats (each 4 liv. of France) per barrel, of 100lb. and five more *entree* into Venice. 4. The coaſt abounds remarkably with fiſh, which are taken in almoſt any quantity; ſalt is on the ſpot, yet no uſe can be made of it, but by contraband, except for Venice ſingly. Thus a great trade in barrelled fiſh is foregone, in order to make a whole province beaſts of burthen to a ſingle city. 5. The heavy tax of a *ſtajo* of wheat, 130lb. is laid on each head of a family, payable to the Venetian bailiff.

The practical reſult of ſuch principles of government, confirms whatever condemnation theory could pronounce. Every part of the province, except a diſtrict that is more favoured than t reſt in ſoil and climate, is depopulate and ſo much are the woods preferr to the people, that parts, which on abounded with men, are become d ſerts, and the ſmall population remai ing in other parts, is every day dim niſhing. Dalmatia is in a yet wor ſtate; for the greater part is a real d ſert: in 1781 and 1782, no leſs tha 12,000 families emigrated from the pr vince. As I have not travelled in the provinces, I do no more than report t account given by well-informed Ital ans, though not reſiding in the territo ries of the republic. Before the go vernment of this ſtern ariſtocracy made the ſubject of exaggerated prai let facts counter to theſe, be made t foundation.—But farther.

In the immediate operations of the government at home, the ſame weak neſs is found. Their poverty has in creaſed with their revenue; they hav raiſed the leaſes of the farmers gener (for that odious collection is the mod they purſue) conſiderably: and nea twenty years ago, they ſeized many o the poſſeſſions of the monks, that ac for which the national aſſembly o France has been condemned; bu which, in the hands of numerous othe governments, has either paſſed withou animadverſion, or has been commend ed. They did the ſame with the eſtate of ſome of the hoſpitals; but thoug ſuch exertions have raiſed their revenu to 6,100,000 ducats, (1,054,000l.) ye they have found their affairs in ſuch a ſituation, from bad management, tha they have been obliged to ſell the offi ces, which were in better times grante to merit; and committed a ſort of bank ruptcy, by reducing the intereſt of thei old debts, from 5 to 3 per cent. Thei credit is at ſo low an ebb, that, no long er ago than laſt June, they opened a ſubſcription to fund 700,000 ducats and, notwithſtanding every art, could procure no more than about 300,000 Inſtead of their famous chain, whic marked the wiſdom of their œconomy their treaſury is without a ſol: and, t ſhew the apprehenſion they have of pro vinces under their dominion throwin off their yoke, if they are at a ſmal

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diſtance from the ſeat of government, the ſtate makes a diſtinction in the political treatment of the Bergamaſque and Breſcian territories, from thoſe nearer to Venice, in reſpect to privileges, puniſhments, taxes, &c. No favourable feature of their government; and which ſhews that they think the people made for their city.

Perhaps, in the ſyſtem of their finances, there is no circumſtance that ſhews a decline of the real principles of their government, more than that of putting contraventions of the tobacco farm under the controul of the ſtate inquiſitors; which muſt have been done ſince M. de la Lande's ſecond edition, as he mentions expreſsly their having nothing to do with the finances. A conduct utterly ridiculous, in a ſtate that once conducted itſelf with ſo much dignity.

Even in the delicate article of imparting the privileges of the ariſtocracy, to the nobility of terra firma, by whom they are in general deteſted, they have exhibited no doubtful ſymptoms of weakneſs, and want of policy. Reputation has been for many years the great ſupport of their government; to manifeſt therefore ſuch a want of policy, as ſtrikes the moſt careleſs eye, is to ſuffer in the tendereſt point. In 1774, they offered, gratis, a ſeat in the *conſiglio maggiore*, to forty families, their ſubjects, who poſſeſſed 1200l. a year in land; provided there were four degrees of nobility, on the ſide of both huſband and wife. Great numbers of families were eligible, but not ten in the whole would agree to the propoſal. To offer a ſhare in the legiſlature of ſo celebrated a republic, which in paſt periods would have been ſought for with ſingular avidity, and to ſuffer the mortification of a refuſal, was exhibiting a ſign of internal weakneſs, and of want of judgment, adapted to reduce the reputation of their policy to nothing. The motives of their refuſal are obvious: theſe families muſt of courſe remove to Venice; that is, to go from a city where they were old and reſpected, to another where they would be new and deſpiſed. Their eſtates alſo would not only ſuffer from their abſence, but would be ſubject to new entails, and held by other tenures; no mortgage of them is allowable: and they are ſubject to peculiar laws of inheritance. In addition to theſe diſadvantages, they are cut off from ſerving foreign princes; whereas the nobility of terra firma engage in ſuch ſervices. The Emperor's ambaſſador at Turin, is a ſubject of Venice; and one of the Pellegrini family, a field marſhal in his army. Nor did the noblemen of terra firma refuſe the favour, for theſe reaſons alone; they dreaded the power which the ſtate exerts over the noble Venetians, in ſending them upon expenſive embaſſies, in which they muſt ſpend the whole of their income, and, if that be not ſufficient, contract debts to ſupport themſelves, for theſe reaſons, and many others mentioned to me, which I did not equally underſtand, the government might have known before they made the offer, that it would ſubject them to the diſgrace of a refuſal. Long before the period in queſtion, conſiderable additions had been made to nobles of Venice, from the terra firma, but theſe honours were paid for; the price 17,000l. ſterling; 7,000l. in caſh, and 10,000l. lent to the ſtate in perpetuity.

It is a curious circumſtance, which marks undeceivingly the general features of the Venetian government, that about forty years ago, as well as at other periods, there were negociations between the court of Vienna and the Venetians relative to an exchange of territory; the diſtrict of Crema was to have been given by Venice, for a part of the Ghiara d'Adda; the rumour of which, filled the people of the latter with the greateſt apprehenſions, they felt even a terror, at the idea of being transferred to the government of Venice; knowing, certainly, from their vicinity, that the change would be for the worſe. This aſcertains the comparative merit of two governments, that one is leſs bad than the other.

An Oddity; or, Anecdotes of the Rev. George Harveſt.

MR. GEORGE HARVEST, miniſter of Thames Ditton, was one of

of the moſt abſent men of his time; he was a lover of good eating, almoſt to gluttony and was further remarkable as a great fiſherman; very negligent in his dreſs, and a believer in ghoſts. In his youth he was contracted to a daughter of the biſhop of London; but, on his wedding-day, being gudgeon fiſhing, he overſtaid the canonical hour; and the lady, juſtly offended at his neglect, broke off the match. He had at that time an eſtate of 300l. per annum; but from inattention and abſence, ſuffered his ſervants to run him in debt ſo much, that it was ſoon ſpent. It is ſaid that his maid frequently gave balls to her friends and fellow ſervants; and perſuaded him that the noiſe he heard was the effect of wind.

In the latter part of his life, no one would lend or let him a horſe, as he frequently loſt his beaſt from under him, or at leaſt, out of his hands, it being his practice to diſmount and lead his horſe, putting the bridle under his arm, which the horſe ſometimes ſhook off, and ſometimes it was taken off by the boys, and the parſon ſeen drawing his bridle after him.

Sometimes he would purchaſe a pennyworth of ſhrimps, and put them in his waiſtcoat pocket among tobacco, worms, gentles for fiſhing, and trumpery. This he often carried about him till it ſtunk ſo as to make his preſence almoſt inſufferable. I once ſaw ſuch a a melange turned out of his pocket by the dowager lady Pembroke.

With all theſe peculiarities, he was a man of ſome claſſical learning, and a deep metaphyſician, though generally reckoned a little cracked.

Mr. Arthur Onſlow, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, who lived at Ember court, in the pariſh of Thames Ditton, was very fond of Mr. Harveſt's company; as was alſo his ſon and ſucceſſor lord Onſlow; ſo much, that he had a bed there, and lived more at Ember court than at his lodgings, (a baker's in the village.)

On another occaſion, having accompanied my lord to Calais, they walked on the ramparts; muſing on ſome geometrical problem, he loſt his company in the midſt of that town. Mr. Harveſt could not ſpeak a word of Frenc but, recollecting my lord was at t Silver Lion, he put a ſhilling in h mouth, and ſet himſelf in the attitu of a lion rampant. After exciting mu admiration, he was led back to the i by a ſoldier, under the idea that he w a maniac eſcaped from his keepers.

Such was his abſence and diſtractio that he frequently uſed to forget t prayer days, and to walk into h church with his gun, to ſee what cou have aſſembled the people there.

Wherever he ſlept, he uſed common to pervert the uſe of every utenſil; waſh his hands and mouth in the cha ber pot; to make water in the baſ or juglet, and to go into bed, and b tween the ſheets, with his boots on.

In company, he never put the bott round, but always filled it when ſtood oppoſite to him; ſo that he ve often took half a dozen glaſſes runnin That he always was drunk, and the r of the company ſober, is not therefo to be wondered at.

One day, Mr. Harvey, being in punt on the Thames, with Mr. Onſlo began to read a beautiful paſſage ſome Greek author, and throwing him ſelf backward in an ecſtacy, fell in the water, whence he was with diffic ty fiſhed out.

When lord Sandwich was canva ſing for the vice chancellorſhip of Ca bridge, Mr. Harveſt, who had be his ſchool fellow at Eton, went do to give him his vote; one day at dinn in a large company, my lord jeſti with Harveſt, on their ſchoolboy trick the parſon ſuddenly exclaimed; a-p pos whence do you derive your nic name of Jemmy Twitcher? Why, a ſwered, his lordſhip, from ſome fooli fellow. No, no, interrupted Harv it is not ſome, but every body, t call you ſo. On which my lord, bei near the pudding, put a large ſlice the doctor's plate, who inſtantly ſe ing it, ſtopt his own mouth.

Once being to preach before t clergy at the viſitation, he had th ſermons in his pocket. Some wags g poſſeſſion of them, mixed the lea and ſewed them all up as one. M Harveſt began his ſermon, and ſo

loſt the thread of his diſcourſe, and grew confuſed, but nevertheleſs continued till he had preached out firſt all the church wardens, and next the clerk, who thought he was taken mad.

The Ladies' Monitor.

Addreſſed to every Fair Reader, whether Single or Married.

THE maxims which I ſhall here lay down, will be ſuch as authors and experience have alike given ſanction to, the obſervance of which muſt be attended with all the bleſſings of content and tranquility, while the neglect of them is ſure to hazard, in ſome meaſure, either the peace of mind, or the ſelf ſatisfaction of thoſe to whom they are addreſſed.

In this little epitome, both maidens and married women will find ſomething worthy of their notice, and all ranks and degrees ſee ſome matters which may juſtly merit their attention.

We are not inſenſible, that to give advice is a nice taſk, and that it is frequently hard to take it properly; but relying on the goodneſs of our deſign, we hope to recommend what we ſhall offer, not for its energy, but for its truth; not ſo much for its elegance as for its ſincerity.

To the maidens I would firſt addreſs myſelf, and would adviſe them to be careful in their conduct while ſingle, on which, in a great meaſure, muſt depend their happineſs in a future ſtate, in which their connections muſt neceſſarily be multiplied, as their ſphere of life is extended, and which, in effect, is the perfection of their deſignation in this ſublunary world. Chaſtity, the honour and ornament of the female ſex, is ſo well known to be the bond of every virtue, that it muſt be needleſs, in a work of this ſort, to attempt its eulogium: But we cannot but take notice, that there are many women who would by no means tranſgreſs its known rules by an abſolute offence, who yet, by a certain levity in their behaviour, give occaſion to the "Talkers in a populous city," to ſay things of them which would wound the ear of modeſty to hear, and which, however falſe, it is ſometimes impoſſible abſolutely to refute.—It is likewiſe to be obſerved, that a levity of this kind is apt to tempt the attempts of men: Now, as virtue can never be ſo well guarded, but that deſign may, at leaſt, have a chance to overcome it, when inſinuation has planted a previous love or eſteem; it follows, that it muſt be dangerous to ſhew the leaſt appearance of an invitation—You ſhould, therefore, "fly from the *appearance*, ſhun the *name* of vice:" Always remembering, that though a prudiſh auſterity is abſurd and ridiculous, yet improper liberties will never be attempted or ſolicited by the man who wants you for a wife; unleſs it be to prove a weakneſs which he ſuſpected before, and which, having once diſcovered, it is likely that he will be the firſt to deſpiſe.

Affectation is the next error which I ſhall take notice of—This is ſufficient, in the firſt place, to defeat the very end it is meant to attain, by deſtroying beauty where it really is, and rendering indifferent features ſtill more ordinary, in proportion as the behaviour is diſguſting.

A multitude of admirers is an object too generally coveted by young females, yet it is certainly a very improper method, to be taken by ſuch as wiſh to be happy in matrimony. Senſible and well-meaning, worthy and ſincere men, are ſeldom attracted within the circle of thoſe who adopt this conduct; if they ſhould fall within it, it is very ſeldom that they long retain the ſlight chains of ſuch a love.—In particular, it is remarkably improper and abſurd for a woman, who has already a ſenſible lover, to languiſh for a number of flatterers to admire her—ſhould ſhe miſs of her aim, ſhe fancies herſelf unhappy: ſhould ſhe ſucceed, ſhe is likely to be really ſo. A man who values his own honour, or the dignity proper for the female whom he addreſſes to aſſume, will by no means admit of this plurality of lovers, any more than the laws will admit of a plurality of huſbands.

A neatneſs, without exceſs, in point of dreſs, a prudent reſtraint of the

tongue, a moderation in taking diverſions, and an unaffected eaſe and politeneſs, joined to the uſual accompliſhments, muſt complete the character of an accompliſhed lady in a ſingle ſtate; and will, in the end, outweigh the tranſitory, though delightful charms of a beautiful perſon.

However, it frequently happens that women, as ſoon as they are married, ſeem to think their taſk is entirely done, yet it is no leſs common for them to find that it is juſt then to begin again. It is often an eaſier matter to win a man than to keep him; and thoſe who have found little trouble in conquering a ſweetheart, have had no ſmall difficulty in preſerving the affections of a huſband.

In the firſt place, there is nothing more proper, than to obſerve, with the utmoſt nicety, the temper of the perſon to whom you are to be joined in matrimony—For this is the very key to happineſs in that ſtate, and if it be not found, all other efforts will be ineffectual. It is in vain to conclude, that, from the apparent diſpoſition of the former lover, you may draw that of the huſband. It is not ſo, it cannot be ſo; for, beſides that the beſt humours of the former are only ſeen, circumſtances being altered, will doubtleſs make an apparent alteration in the ſame perſon, to which the knowledge of his natural diſpoſition muſt lead you. It is to this alone you muſt expect to owe that empire which you wiſh to maintain over the heart you have conquered; though, amongſt the variety of diſpoſitions obſervable in men, there are but few, where an even mildneſs on the ſide of the female, will beſt ſecure her ſway; and ſhe will always rule moſt perfectly, who ſeems not ambitious of governing. —Jealouſy is what every married woman ſhould beware of; when once ſhe admits of it, ſhe treaſures up anxiety in her mind—Should ſhe entertain it in her boſom, it will be perpetually preying, as it were, upon her vitals; if ſhe is imprudent enough to avow it, there will ever be found a number of officious people, who will fill her ears with tales which will deſtroy her peace. The fond wife will then be looked upon as a kind of domeſtic foe; for her huſband will ſhun her accordingly, and whenever they are together, they will be the mutual torment of each other.

As jealouſy is productive of ſo much infelicity, ſo I would adviſe my fair readers, while they avoid it themſelves, to take the utmoſt care never to give the ſlighteſt apparent cauſe for it to their huſbands.—Levity is certainly no leſs blameable in the conduct of a married, than of a ſingle woman.—Bound by the moſt ſolemn ties, ſhe owes it to herſelf, not even to appear careleſs of them. She is, beſides, to remember that, according to the cuſtom of the world, her huſband's honour is in her keeping; ſhe owes it to him, not to ſeem regardleſs of it. It is not enough that ſhe *is* ſpotleſs; ſhe muſt take care to *appear* ſo to the world, as ſhe values her happineſs in the matrimonial ſtate. I ſhall conclude this addreſs with two ſhort hiſtories, which may exemplify the ill effects of either being jealous, or giving cauſe of jealouſy to others. As they are taken from real life, they cannot but prove applicable, and, in conſequence, I hope, will be of utility to thoſe for whom they are deſigned.

Æmilia was a young lady of fortune, who to a handſome perſon joined many accompliſhments, ſuch as attracted the notice, and in the end triumphed over the heart of Hilario, a young gentleman in the neighbourhood, who thought himſelf ſupremely happy when Hymen had crowned his wiſhes: but, alas! this happineſs laſted but a very ſhort time. They had not been united ſix months, before he found, to his ſorrow, that his wife was one of the moſt jealous of women. This was the more unfortunate for him, as he was of a gay diſpoſition. He could not now ſtir out without being ſuſpected of going to ſome favourite miſtreſs; he could not go to a tavern to enjoy the company of a friend, without being ſought for all over the town by his footman, to deliver meſſages from his wife, who either herſelf, or by proxy, haunted him every-where; and carried her abſurd ſuſpicions ſo far, as to be jealous of her younger ſiſter, who being dependent on her, ſhe treated her on this account moſt

cruelly.

cruelly. In effect, she grew so disagreeable to Hilario, that his former love turned at length to indifference, and even to disgust. As there was no legal cause for a divorce, a separation was at length agreed upon. Hilario having broken the bonds of love, now abandons himself to lawless pleasures, and speaks with contempt of that state, which a little prudence on the wife's side might have rendered happy. While the abandoned Æmilia, who still professes that she loves the man whom she has thus driven away from her, sighs in solitude a married widow, as she had been a most imprudent wife.

The other history I shall relate, is still more melancholy. Ariana, a young lady of great beauty, though but a small fortune, was married to Alcastor, a gentleman, whose great riches were far from being his chief recommendation. As he loved his wife with ardour, so it is easy to imagine that it might be possible to excite jealousy in his breast; but Ariana was not of a temper to dread this; she took no pains to correct or even to conceal the levity of her disposition, and when it had sometimes been hinted to her, that her conduct might prove disagreeable to her husband, and, perhaps, make him jealous, she used to say—Then she should have the stronger proof of his love, and the greater compliment would be paid to her own accomplishments. All remonstrances she treated with contempt or indifference, and it was not without real pain that her husband beheld her conduct, while she accompanied almost every handsome young fellow, playing the married coquette, and seeming to take a pleasure in wounding the heart that loved her. However, as Alcastor had not as yet fixed on any particular person for the object of his suspicion, he forbore to give way to absolute jealousy, though he could not forbear grieving at a conduct so justly reproachable. At length, however, the period arrived, which seemed to confirm the worst of his fears. While Alcastor was gone out of town for some time, about particular business, a young gentleman was observed to come frequently to Ariana, to escort her to public places, and to spend many hours with her in private. As this stranger seemed to be, as it were, on a sudden, so familiar with the lady, it became a public talk, insomuch that Alcastor was informed of it at the coffee-house. He could now no longer forbear unfolding his mind to Ariana, which he did in a manner not very agreeable, and after having in vain inquired the stranger's business at his house, peremptorily forbade her ever to see him more. His spouse told him his jealousy was groundless, and as she thought herself the proper guardian of her own honour, she should act as she thought proper upon the occasion. This was all the answer she deigned to give him.

In the morning he departed in anger, and returning at night, was informed that this very stranger, was actually then alone with Ariana. Fired at once with jealousy and rage at the contempt with which his orders had been treated, he flew up stairs with his sword drawn in his hand, and bursting with his foot a door which was *not* fastened, but which his fancy represented as locked and bolted to oppose his entrance, he rushed upon the stranger, who was a youth about twenty, and who had scarcely time to draw his sword, before he received a mortal wound from the enraged husband. He fell, and expired almost immediately; and Ariana, as she sunk on the ground, exclaimed ——You have killed my brother! Words cannot paint the grief and astonishment of Alcastor: he now recollected some features of the unhappy youth, whom he had not seen for above four years, the time elapsed since his marriage. A trusty servant had followed him up stairs, but too late to prevent the dreadful catastrophe. Enraged at himself for his cruelty, and dreading the shame of an ignominious trial, Alcastor fell upon his own sword, and expired within a few hours. When Ariana recovered, and beheld the scene of blood which her levity had occasioned, she fell from one swooning fit into another: a fever and delirium ensued, which in a few days put an end to her life in the 26th year of her age.

Such

Such were the fatal effects of that levity, which gave an *apparent* cauſe for jealouſy, where there was no *real* one. Thoſe who would be happy and reſpected, ſhould avoid ſuch a levity, always remembering, that "It is often, not only the *real* tenor of their conduct, but the *opinions* which people form of it, that muſt, in this world, conſtitute their happineſs."

BENEDICT.

Account of the Feſtival of the
SUPREME BEING.
Celebrated at Paris, on the 8th of June, 1794. Being a literal tranſlation from the Moniteur of the detail, drawn up by the celebrated Painter and Repreſentative, David.

SCARCELY had Aurora announced the dawn, when the ſounds of martial muſic were heard from all parts—and the tranquility of ſleep was ſucceeded by an enchanting revelry.

At the appearance of that beneficent planet, which enlivens and beautifies nature, friends, brothers, huſbands, children, old men, and mothers, haſtened with emulation to adore and celebrate the feſtival of the divinity.

The three-coloured ſtreamers were diſplayed on the outſide of the houſes; the porticos were decorated with feſtoons of flowers; the chaſte ſpouſe braided with feſtoons of flowers the waving ringlets of her beloved daughter;—while the infant preſſed the breaſt of his mother, of which he formed the moſt precious ornament;—the young, with vigorous arms, ſeized his military accoutrements, but would receive his ſword belt only from the hands of his father;—the old man ſmiling with pleaſure—his eyes moiſtened with tears of joy, felt his former ſpirit and courrage revive in preſenting the ſword to the defenders of liberty.

Now the bell is heard; that moment the habitations are deſerted, they are left under the ſafeguard of the laws, and of republican virtues;—ſtreets filled with the multitude: joy and fraternity ſpread from ſoul to ſoul. Diſferent groups, decorated with the flowers of ſpring, form an animated parterre, whoſe perfumes diſpoſe the mind to this affecting ſcene.

The drums beat;—every thing aſſumes a new appearance. The young men, armed with muſquets, form a ſquare battalion around the ſtandards of their reſpective ſections. The mothers quit their ſons and their huſbands—they carry in their hands boquets of roſes; their daughters, who ought never to leave them, except to paſs into the arms of their huſbands, accompany them, and carry baſkets filled with flowers. The fathers accompany their ſons armed with ſwords—both hold in their hands an oak branch.

Every thing is ready for their departure; every one is eager to repair to the place where the ceremony is to commence, which is to repair the abuſes of the new prieſts of guilt and of royalty.

A diſcharge of artillery announces the wiſhed for moment—the people aſſemble in the national garden—they take their places around an amphitheatre, prepared for the convention. The porticos which ſurround it, are decorated with garlands of green branches and flowers, intermixed with three coloured ribbons.

The ſections and conſtituted authorities being arrived, the people announce to the national repreſentation, that every thing is prepared to celebrate the feſtival of the Supreme Being.

The national convention, preceded by a band of muſic, preſent themſelves to the people:—The preſident appears at the tribune, raiſed in the centre of the amphitheatre: he declares the motives which have led to this ſolemn feſtival:—he invites the people to honour the author of nature in theſe words.

Speech of Robeſpierre, Preſident of the National Convention, to the People. Aſſembled to Celebrate the Feſtival of the Supreme Being.

"THE day, ever to be held auſpicious, which the French people conſecrates to the Supreme Being, has at length arrived. Never did the world, which he has created, preſent to him a ſpectacle ſo worthy his regard: he has beheld tyranny, guilt, and impoſture—

prevail

prevail upon the earth: he beholds at this moment a whole nation, ſtruggling with all the oppreſſors of mankind, in order that they may raiſe their thoughts and their wiſhes towards the Great Being, ſuſpending the courſe of thoſe heroic labours, which commiſſioned them to undertake, and has given them force to execute!

"Has not his immortal hand, in engraving upon the heart of man the code of juſtice and equality, pronounced ſentence of death upon tyrants? Has not he ſince the beginning of time decreed the republic—and marked out for all nations a time to come in the courſe of his providence for the eſtabliſhment of liberty, good faith, and juſtice? He has not created kings to devour the human race—He has not created prieſts to aſſiſt in binding us, as beaſts of burthen, to the chariots of kings; and to ſet to the world an example of baſeneſs—pride—perfidy—avarice—debauchery, and falſehood:—But he has created the univerſe to proclaim his power—he has created men mutually to aſſiſt and love one another, and to arrive at happineſs by the path of virtue. It is he who placed in the heart of the oppreſſor remorſe and terror—and inſpired the heart of the oppreſſed innocent with tranquility and courage. He forces the juſt man to hate the wicked, and the wicked to reſpect the juſt. He embelliſhes the countenance of beauty with modeſty its chieſeſt ornament. He makes the maternal boſom to palpitate with tenderneſs and joy. He bathes with delicious tears the eye of the ſon preſſed in the arms of the mother.—He bids the moſt imperious and the moſt tender paſſions equally give place to the ſublime love of our country.—He has covered nature with beauty, riches, and majeſty.—All that is good is his work—he is himſelf good. Evil belongs only to depraved man, who allows his fellow creatures to be oppreſſed, or is himſelf their oppreſſor.

"The Author of Nature has bound together all mankind by an immenſe chain of love and of felicity.—Periſh the tyrants who have dared to break it—French republicans, it is your taſk to puriſy that earth which they have polluted, and to recal that juſtice which they have baniſhed. Liberty and virtue iſſued at one moment from the breaſt of the Divinity, and are only to be found together in men. Generous people! would you triumph over all your enemies, practiſe juſtice, and pay to the Divinity the only homage worthy of his character. Let us this day under his auſpices abandon ourſelves to the juſt tranſports of a pure joy—to morrow we ſhall again fight with vices and with tyrants.—We will thus ſet to the world the example of republican virtues, and thus we ſhall ſtill honour the Deity."

He concludes—The air reſounds with ſhouts of joy from the multitude. Such is the noiſe of the waves of an agitated ſea, ruffled by the loud winds of the ſouth, and prolonged by echoes to the diſtant vallies and foreſts.

At the bottom of the amphitheatre is erected a monument, at which are grouped together all the enemies of the *public felicity*; at the top is ſeen the deſolating monſter *Atheiſm*; it is ſupported by *Ambition*, *Egotiſm*, and *Diſcord*; and the falſe ſimplicity which, behind the tatters of miſery, diſplays thoſe ornaments with which ſlaves dreſs out Royalty.

On the front of theſe figures is the inſcription—

Seul eſpoir de l'Etranger.

The preſident approaches, holding in his hand a flambeau; the group are inſtantly kindled into a blaze, and reduced to aſhes with the ſame rapidity with which the ſword of the law has annihilated conſpirators.

Amidſt theſe wrecks riſes *Wiſdom*, with a calm and ſerene front; at her appearance tears of joy and gratitude flow from every eye;—ſhe conſoles the good man, whom *Atheiſm* would have reduced to deſpair. The daughter of heaven ſeems to ſay—

"People, render homage to the Author of Nature—reſpect his immutable decrees, let the preſumptuous, who ſhall dare to violate them—periſh!—Brave, and generous people, judge of your grandeur by the means which are employed

employed to deſtroy it. Your hypocritical enemies are aware of your ſincere attachment to the laws of reaſon, and by theſe they wiſhed to betray you; but you will not be the dupes of their impoſture; you will yourſelf break the new idol, whom theſe new Druids wiſhed to raiſe by violence."

The Speech of Preſident Robeſpierre when the Figure of Atheiſm was conſumed by the Flames, and the Figure of Wiſdom ſprung forth in its place.

"THAT monſter which the genius of kings had vomited forth on France has now returned to nothing, and along with it may all the crimes and all the misfortunes of the world diſappear. Armed by turns with poignards of fanaticiſm, and the poiſons of atheiſm, kings have always conſpired to aſſaſſinate humanity. If they cannot diſfigure the Divinity by ſuperſtition, in order to aſſociate his character to their crimes, they endeavour to baniſh him from the earth that their own guilt may reign there alone. People, fear not their ſacrilegious plots. They cannot wreſt the world from the boſom of its Author, or remorſe from their own boſoms. Ye unhappy, lift up your dejected heads; you may ſtill with impunity raiſe your eyes towards heaven.

"Heroes of your country, your generous zeal is not a brilliant folly—the ſatellites of tyranny may aſſaſſinate, but cannot wholly annihilate you. Man, whoever thou art, thou mayeſt ſtill entertain lofty notions of thyſelf: thou mayeſt trace the connection between thy paſſing exiſtence and God and immortality. Let nature then reſume all her dignity, and wiſdom all her empire. The Supreme Being is not annihilated.—It is *wiſdom* particularly which our enemies have been anxious to baniſh from the republic: it belongs to wiſdom alone to confirm the proſperity of empires: ſhe alone can ſecure the fruits of our courage: let us then take her as a guide in all our enterprizes: let us be grave and diſcreet in all our deliberations as men, who have to conſult for the intereſts of the world: let us be ardent, and inflexible in our oppoſition to combined tyrants: firm in danger; patient in labour: terrible in adverſity: modeſt and vigilant in ſucceſs: let us be generous to the good: compaſſionate to the unfortunate, inexorable to the wicked: let us not hope for unmingled proſperity, or eaſily acquired triumphs, nor for any thing which depends on fortune, or the perverſeneſs of others—let us rely on our ſteadineſs and our virtue.

"Sole, but infallible guardians of our own independence, let us break the impious league of kings, more by the greatneſs of our character, than by the force of our arms.

"French, you fight againſt kings—you are worthy then of honouring the Divinity. Being of Beings—Author of Nature, the degraded ſlave, the vile agents of deſpotiſm, the perfidious and cruel ariſtocrat, diſhonour thee, by calling upon thy name—but the defenders of liberty may commit themſelves with confidence to thy paternal boſom.

"Being of Beings, we have no unjuſt prayers to addreſs to thee: thou knoweſt the creatures whom thy hands have formed—thou art intimately acquainted with their wants and their moſt ſecret thoughts. Deteſtation of treachery and tyranny glows in our hearts, along with the love of juſtice and of our country; our blood is ready to be ſhed in the cauſe of humanity—ſuch are our prayers—ſuch are our ſacrifices—ſuch is the homage which *we preſent to thee!*"

After this firſt ceremony which is terminated with a ſimple and joyful hymn, the noiſe of drums is heard, the enlivening ſound of trumpets floats upon the air, they people rank themſelves in order—they depart.—Two columns advance; the men one ſide—the women on the other, march in two parallel lines. The ſquare battalion of young men ſtill march in the ſame order. The rank of the ſection is determined by alphabetical order.

In the middle of the people appear the repreſentatives, ſurrounded by infancy, adorned with violets—youth with myrtle, manhood with oak, and old age with grey hairs, vine and

olive leaves; each repreſentative carrying in his hand a boquet of ears of corn, of flowers and fruits, the ſymbol of the miſſion entruſted to him: a miſſion which they will fulfil in ſpite of the obſtacles which oppoſe their progreſs.

In the centre of the national repreſentation, four vigorous bulls covered, with feſtoons and garlands, draw a car, on which is diſplayed a trophy of the arts, trades, and productions of the French territory.—You who live in luxury and effeminacy, whoſe exiſtence is but a painful ſleep, may, perhaps, throw a diſdainful glance on theſe uſeful inſtruments. Ah, fly—fly far from us!—your corrupted minds are incapable of reliſhing the ſimple enjoyment of nature! And you, laborious and wiſe people, enjoy your triumph and your glory: diſdain the vile treaſures of your daſtard foes: forget not above all, that the ancient heroes and benefactors of humanity worked at the plough with the ſame hands which had conquered kings and their ſatellites."

After having, during their march, covered with offerings and with flowers the ſtatue of *liberty*, the proceſſion arrived at the champ de re-union. "Pure ſouls, virtuous hearts, it is here you behold a raviſhing ſcene, it is here that liberty prepares for you the moſt delightful of enjoyments."

An immenſe mountain becomes the altar of the country: on its ſummit is raiſed the tree of liberty: the repreſentatives are ſhaded by its protecting branches: the fathers with their ſons form a groupe on that part of the mountain appropriated for them: the mothers, with their daughters, place themſelves on the other: their fruitfulneſs, and the virtues of their huſbands, are the only titles which have procured them ſuch a privilege.

A profound ſilence prevails on all ſides: the touching notes of melodious muſic are heard: the fathers, accompanied by their ſons, ſing the *firſt ſtrophe*; they ſwear together not to lay down their arms, till they have annihilated the enemies of the republic; all the people repeat the *finale*:—the daughters, with their mothers, their eyes directed towards heaven, ſing a *ſecond ſtrophe*: they engage not to marry any men except thoſe who ſhall have ſerved their country:—the mothers congratulate themſelves on their fruitfulneſs:—"Our children, ſay they, after having purified the land of the tyrants combined againſt us, ſhall return to diſcharge the laſt pious duty of affection: they ſhall cloſe the eye-lids of thoſe from whom they received their birth," the people repeat the expreſſion of thoſe ſublime ſentiments inſpired by the ſacred love of the virtues.

A *third* and laſt *ſtrophe* is ſung by the whole people.—Here the mothers claſping thoſe infants whom they ſuckle, taking hold of thoſe of their male children, who are not old enough to accompany their fathers, and raiſing them up in their arms, ſhall preſent them in homage to the Author of Nature: the young girls ſhall throw towards heaven the flowers which they have brought, the only property of their tender age. At the ſame inſtant, and with one accord, the ſons, fired with a warlike ardour, draw their ſwords, put them into the hands of their aged fathers, and ſwear to render them every where victorious; they ſwear to make equality and liberty triumph in ſpite of the oppreſſion of tyrants. Sharing the enthuſiaſm of their ſons, the old men overjoyed, embrace them, and beſtow on them their paternal benediction. A formidable diſcharge of artillery expreſſes the national vengeance, inflames the courage of our republicans: it announces to them that the day of glory is arrived. A manly and martial hymn anſwers to the noiſe of the cannon. All the French interchange their ſentiments in a fraternal embrace; they have only one voice, the general expreſſion of which, *Vive la Republique!* aſcends to Heaven.

The following is a literal tranſlation of the hymn adapted to muſic, ſung on the above occaſion.

I. STROPHE.

THE OLD MEN AND THE YOUTHS.

Powerful God of an intrepid people,

It is thou alone who defendeſt the ramparts;
Victory with rapid ſtrides
Accompanies our ſtandards.
The *Alps* and the *Pyrenees*
Have ſeen the pride of kings humbled;
In the *North*, our plains are the grave
Of their routed phalanx:
Before laying down our triumphant ſwords,
Let us ſwear to annihilate guilt and tyrants.

II. STROPHE.

THE WOMEN.

Hear the virgins and the mothers.
Author of their fruitfulneſs!
Our huſbands, our children, our brothers
Fight for liberty:
And if any criminal hand
Terminate ſo glorious a deſtiny,
Their ſons ſhall come to their tombs
To avenge the aſhes of their Fathers.

CHORUS.

Before laying down your triumphant ſwords,
Swear to annihilate guilt and tyrants.

III. STROPHE.

THE MEN AND WOMEN.

Warriors, preſent your courage;
Young girls, preſent flowers;
Mothers, old men, as your homage,
Preſent your triumphant ſons;
Bleſs, in this day of glory,
The ſteel conſecrated by their hands,
On that ſteel the avenger of the human race,
The Eternal inſcribed victory.

CHORUS.

Before laying down your triumphant ſwords,
Swear to annihilate guilt and tyrants.

[*At the concluſion of this ſtrophe, the ceremonies before deſcribed took place, the women holding up their children, the young girls ſtrewing flowers, the youths drawing their ſwords, &c.*]

HYMN TO THE SUPREME BEING,

By MARIE-JOSEPH CHENIER, DEPUTY TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Set to Muſic by Coſſec.

Source of truth, whom impoſture offends,
Eternal protector of every thing that breathes,
God of liberty, parent of nature, creator and preſerver,
O thou, only uncreated, only great, only neceſſary,
Author of virtue, principal of law,—
Inflexible enemy of deſpotic power!
France appears in thy preſence.
Thou laid'ſt upon the ſea the foundations of the world,
Thy hand darts the thunder, and lets looſe the winds,
Thou ſhin'ſt in the ſun, whoſe vivifying flame
Cheriſhes all living beings.
The attendant of the night, breaking through her duſky veil,
Purſues with unequal pace her ſilent courſe:
Thou haſt marked out her path, and with a tribe of ſtars,
Thou haſt peopled the regions of heaven.
Thy altars are to be found in the boſom of the country,
In opulent cities, in uninhabited dens,
In the clefts of the vallies, on the tops of the mountains,
In the heights of heaven, in the depths of the ſeas.
But thy glory has an auguſt ſanctuary,
Even more noble than the empyreum and its azure places:
God himſelf, inhabiting the heart of the juſt man, there receives a free and pure incenſe,
In the ſparkling eye of the intrepid warrior,
In majeſtic traits, thou haſt engraved ſplendour;
To the downcaſt glance of the timid virgin
Thou haſt given an amiable modeſty;
On the brow of the aged, inflexible wiſdom
Seems along with thee to paſs the eternal decree:

Without

Without parents, without ſupport, the infants finds an aſylum in thy paternal care.
Thou cauſeſt to ſpring forth from the parched earth
Thoſe delicious fruits, which the flowers had promiſed;
Thou poureſt into its boſom the fruitful dew,
And the refreſhing hoar froſt;
And, when the enchanting voice of ſpring
Awakens deſire in the mature boſom,
Every thing which thou createſt, breathing tenderneſs,
Re-produces itſelf by pleaſure!
From the banks of the *Seine*, to the northern wave,
Thy ſcatter'd children addreſs to thee their concerts:
Nature, dreſſed by thy laviſh hand,
Bleſſes the God of the univerſe.
The ſpheres, running their infinite career,
The worlds, the ſuns, proſtrate before thee,
Proclaiming thy benefits with the full tide of harmony,
Fill the aſtoniſhed heavens.
Great God!—who makeſt power to tremble under its canopy,
Who viſiteſt ſorrow in its obſcure receſs,
Scourge of triumphant villainy—ſupporter of innocence,
And laſt friend of the unhappy!
The ſlave and the tyrant preſents thee no homage,
Thy worſhip is virtue—thy law—equality.
Into the free and good man, thy work and thy image,
Thou haſt breathed immortality.
When the criminal reign of the laſt *Capet*
Was hurl'd from an impure throne, cruſh'd beneath our blows,
Thy inviſible arm directed our courage,
Thy thunder marched before us.
Whetting with gold its murderous dagger,
Albion has founded its ſucceſs upon guilt;
But thou art the avenger of guilt, and thy powerful ſhield
Covers from afar the French people.
Annihilate the factious league of kings,
Dry up the tears of thirty nations;
From the *Sambre* to *Mont Blanc*;—from the *Var* to the *Pyrenees*.
Cauſe the three colours to triumph!
France is conſecrated to avenge mankind.
Be always the ally of the ſovereign people,
And let the republic, immortal, adored,
Break in pieces the thrones of iron,
Long ſurrounded with volcanos and abyſſes;
Let the French Hercules, breaking through his bounds,
Standing on the wrecks of tyrants and crimes,
At laſt enjoy his labours.
Let our liberty, extending itſelf to the two worlds,
Guiding our ſtandards beyond the two ſeas,
Cauſe for ever to flouriſh, under its fruitful branches,
The virtues, the laws, and the arts!

The Art of being Pretty.

IN the countenance there are but two requiſites to perfect beauty which are wholly produced by external cauſes, colour, and proportion; and it will appear that even in common eſtimation theſe are not the chief; but that, though there may be beauty without them, yet there cannot be beauty without ſomething more.

The fineſt features, arranged in the moſt exact ſymmetry, and heightened by the moſt blooming complexion, muſt be animated before they can ſtrike; and when they are animated, will generally excite the ſame paſſions which they expreſs. If they are fixed in the dead calm of inſenſibility, they will be examined without emotion; and if they do not expreſs kindneſs, they will be beheld without love. Looks of contempt, diſdain, or malevolence, will be reflected, as from a mirror, by every countenance on which they are turned: and if a wanton aſpect excites deſire, it is but like that of a ſavage for his prey,

which cannot be gratified without the deſtruction of its object.

Among particular graces the dimple has always been allowed the pre-eminence, and the reaſon is evident; dimples are produced by a ſmile, and a ſmile is an expreſſion of complacency: ſo, the contraction of the brows into a frown, as it is an indication of a contrary temper, has always been deemed a capital defect.

The lover is generally at a loſs to define the beauty, by which his paſſion was ſuddenly and irreſiſtably determined to a particular object; but this could never happen, if it depended upon any known rule of proportion, upon the ſhape or diſpoſition of the features, or the colour of the ſkin: he tells you that itis ſomething which he cannot fully expreſs, ſomething not fixed in any feature but diffuſed over all; he calls it a ſweetneſs, a ſoftneſs, a placid ſenſibility, or gives it ſome other appellation which connects beauty with ſentiment, and expreſſes a charm which is not peculiar to any ſet of features, but is perhaps poſſible to all.

This beauty, however, does not always conſiſt in ſmiles, but varies as expreſſions of meekneſs and kindneſs vary with their objects; it is extremely forcible in the ſilent complaint of patient ſufferance, the tender ſolicitude of friendſhip, and the glow of filial obedience; and in tears, whether of joy, of pity, or of grief, it is almoſt irreſiſtable.

This is the charm which captivates without the aid of nature, and without which her utmoſt bounty is ineffectual. But it cannot be aſſumed as a maſk to conceal inſenſibility or malevolence; it muſt be the genuine effect of correſponding ſentiments, or it will impreſs upon the countenance a new and more diſguſting deformity, affectation: it will produce the grin, the ſimper, the ſtare, the languiſh, the pout, and innumerable other grimaces, that render folly ridiculous, and change pity to contempt. By ſome, indeed, this ſpecies of hypocriſy has been practiſed with ſuch ſkill as to deceive ſuperficial obſervers, though it can deceive only theſe but for a moment. Looks which do not correſpond with the heart, cannot be aſſumed without labour; the motives to relinquiſh them, muſt, therefore, ſoon preponderate, and the aſpect and apparel of the viſit will be laid by together; the ſmiles and the languiſhments of art will vaniſh, and the fierceneſs of rage, or the gloom of diſcontent, will either obſcure or deſtroy all the elegance of ſymmetry and complexion.

The artificial aſpect is, indeed, as wretched a ſubſtitute for the expreſſion of ſentiment, as the ſmear of paint for the bluſhes of health; it is not only equally tranſient, and equally liable to detection; but as paint leaves the countenance yet more withered and ghaſtly, the paſſions burſt out with more violence after reſtraints, the features become more diſtorted, and excite more determined averſion.

Beauty, therefore, depends principally upon the mind, and conſequently may be influenced by education. It has been remarked, that the predominant paſſion may generally be diſcovered in the countenance; becauſe the muſcles by which it is expreſſed being almoſt perpetually contracted, loſe their tone, and never totally relax; ſo that the expreſſion remains, when the paſſion is ſuſpended: thus an angry, a diſdainful, a ſubtil, and a ſuſpicious temper are diſplayed in characters that are almoſt univerſally underſtood.

It is equally true of the pleaſing and ſofter paſſions, that they leave their ſignatures upon the countenance when they ceaſe to act: the prevalence of paſſion, therefore, produces a mechanical effect upon the aſpect, and gives a turn and caſt to the features, which makes a more favourable and forcible impreſſion on the mind of others, than any charm produced by mere external cauſes.

Neither does the beauty which depends upon temper and ſentiment, equally endanger the poſſeſſor: "It is," to uſe an eaſtern metaphor, "like the towers of a city, not only an ornament but a defence:" If it excites deſire, it at once controuls and refines it; it repreſſes with awe, it ſoftens with delicacy, and it wins to imitation. The

love

love of reaſon and virtue is mingled with the love of beauty; becauſe this beauty is little more than the emanation of intellectual excellence, which is not an object of corporeal appetite. As it excites a purer paſſion, it alſo more forcibly engages to fidelity, every man finds himſelf more powerfully reſtrained from giving pain to goodneſs, than to beauty; and every look of a countenance in which they are blended, in which beauty is the expreſſion of goodneſs, is a ſilent reproach of the firſt irregular wiſh: and the purpoſe immediately appears to be diſingenuous and cruel, by which the tender hope of ineffable affection would be diſappointed, the placid confidence of unſuſpecting ſimplicity abuſed, and the peace even of virtue endangered by the moſt forbid infidelity, and the breach of the moſt ſtrongeſt obligations.

But the hope of the hypocrite muſt periſh. When the factitious beauty has laid by her ſmiles, when the luſtre of her eyes and the bloom of her cheeks have loſt their influence with their novelty: what remains but a tyrant diveſted of power, who will never be ſeen without a mixture of indignation and diſdain? The only deſire which this object could gratify, will be transferred to another, not only without reluctance but with triumph. As reſentment will ſucceed to diſappointment, a deſire to mortify will ſucceed to a deſire to pleaſe; and the huſband may be urged to ſolicit a miſtreſs, merely by a remembrance of the beauty of his wife, which laſted only till ſhe was known.

Let it, therefore, be remembered, that none can be the diſciples of the graces, but in the ſchool of virtue; and that thoſe who wiſh to be LOVELY, muſt LEARN to be GOOD.

The Life of Agamus, the Libertine. Given by himſelf.

MY mother died when I was very young; and my father, who was a naval commander, and had therefore no opportunity to ſuperintend my conduct, placed me at a grammatical ſchool, and afterwards removed me to the univerſity. At ſchool the number of boys are ſo great, that to regulate our morals was impoſſible; and at the univerſity even my learning contributed to the diſſoluteneſs of my manners. As I was an only child, my father had always allowed me more money than I knew how to lay out otherwiſe than in the gratification of my vices: I had ſometimes, indeed, been reſtrained by a general ſenſe of right and wrong; but I oppoſed the remonſtrances of conſcience by the cavils of ſophiſtry: and having learned of ſome celebrated philoſophers, as well ancient as modern, to prove that nothing is good but pleaſure, I became a rake upon principle.

My father died in the ſame year with George the 1ſt, a few months before I came of age, and left me a very conſiderable fortune in the funds. I immediately quitted the univerſity and came to London, which I conſidered as the great mart of pleaſure; and as I could afford to deal largely, I wiſely determined not to endanger my capital. I projected a ſcheme of life that was moſt agreeable to my temper, which was rather ſedate than volatile, and regulated my expences with the œconomy of a philoſopher. I found that my favourite appetites might be gratified with greater convenience and leſs ſcandal, in proportion as my life was more private: inſtead, therefore, of incumbering myſelf with a family, I took the firſt floor of a houſe that was let into lodgings, hired one ſervant, and kept a brace of geldings at a livery ſtable.

I conſtantly frequented the theatres, and found my principles confirmed by almoſt every piece that was repreſented, particularly my reſolution never to marry. In comedy, indeed, the action terminated in marriage; but it was generally the marriage of a rake, who gave up his liberty with reluctance, as the only expedient to recover a fortune; and the huſband and wife of the drama were wretches whoſe example juſtified this reluctance, and appeared to be exhibited for no other purpoſe than to warn mankind, that whatever may be preſumed by thoſe whom indigence has made deſperate, to marry is to forfeit the quiet, independance, and felicity of life.

In

In this courſe I had continued twenty years, without having impaired my conſtitution, leſſened my fortune, or incumbered myſelf with an illegitimate offspring; when a girl about eighteen, juſt arrived from the country, was hired as a chamber-maid by the perſon who kept the houſe in which I lodged: the native beauty of health and ſimplicity in this young creature, had ſuch an effect upon my imagination, that I practiſed every art to debauch her, and at length ſucceeded.

I found it convenient for her to remain in the houſe, and therefore made no propoſals of removing her into lodgings; but after a few months ſhe found herſelf with child, a diſcovery which interrupted the indolence of my ſenſuality and made me repent my indiſcretion; however, as I would not incur my own cenſure by ingratitude or inhumanity, I provided her a lodging and attendants, and ſhe was at length delivered of a daughter—The child I regarded as a new incumbrance; for though I did not conſider myſelf as under parental or conjugal obligations, yet I could not think myſelf at liberty wholly to abandon either the mother or the infant. To the mother, indeed, I had ſome inclination; though I ſhould have been heartily content never to have ſeen her again, if I could at once have been freed from any further trouble about her; but as ſomething was to be done, I was willing to keep her within my reach, at leaſt till ſhe could be ſubſervient to my pleaſure no longer: the child, however, I would have ſent away; but ſhe intreated me to let her ſuckle it, with an importunity which I could not reſiſt.

After much thinking, I placed her in a little ſhop in the ſuburbs, which I furniſhed at the expence of about twenty pounds with chandlery ware, commodities of which ſhe had ſome knowledge, as her father was a petty ſhopkeeper in the country: ſhe reported, that her huſband had been killed in an engagement at ſea, and that his pay, which ſhe had been empowered to receive by his will, had purchaſed her ſtock. I now thought I had diſcharged every obligation, as I had enabled her to ſubſiſt, at leaſt as well as ſhe could have done with her labour in the ſtation in which I found her; and as often as I had an inclination to ſee her, I ſent for her to a bagnio.

But theſe interviews did not produce the pleaſure which I expected: her affection for me was too tender and delicate; ſhe often wept in ſpite of her efforts againſt it; and could not forbear telling me ſtories of her little girl with the fond prolixity of a mother, when I wiſhed to regard her only as a miſtreſs.—Theſe incidents at once touched me with compunction, and quenched the appetite which I had intended to gratify; my viſits, therefore, became leſs frequent: but ſhe never ſent after me when I was abſent, nor reproached me otherwiſe than by tears of tenderneſs when ſhe ſaw me again.

After the firſt year I wholly neglected her; and having heard nothing of her during the winter, I went to ſpend the ſummer in the country. When I returned, I was prompted rather by curioſity than deſire to make ſome enquiry after her; and ſoon learnt that ſhe had died ſome months before of the ſmall-pox, that the goods had been ſeized for rent, and the child taken by the pariſh. At this account, ſo ſudden and unexpected, I was ſenſibly touched; and at firſt conceived a deſign to reſcue the child from the hands of a pariſh nurſe, and make ſome little proviſion for it when it ſhould be grown up: but this was delayed from day to day ſuch was the ſupineneſs of my diſpoſition, till the event was remembered with leſs and leſs ſenſibility; and at length I congratulated myſelf upon a deliverance from an engagement, which I had always conſidered as reſembling in ſome degree the ſhackles of matrimony. I reſolved to incur the ſame embarraſſment no more, and contented myſelf with ſtrolling from one proſtitute to another, of whom I had ſeen many generations periſh; and the new faces which I once ſought in high life, I found with leſs trouble at Vauxhall, Ranelagh, and other innumerable places of entertainment, which have appeared during the laſt twenty years of my life.

A few

A few weeks ago I celebrated my ſixtieth birth-day with ſome friends at a tavern; and as I was returning to my lodgings, I ſaw a hackney coach ſtop at the door of a houſe which I knew to be of ill repute, though it was private and of the firſt claſs—Juſt as I came up, a girl ſtepped out of it, who appeared by the glimpſe I caught of her as ſhe paſſed, to be very young and extremely beautiful. As I was warm with wine, I followed her in without heſitation, and was delighted to find her equally charming upon a nearer view: I detained the coach, and propoſed going to H———'s—ſhe heſitated with ſome appearance of unwillingneſs and confuſion, but at length conſented: ſhe ſoon became more free and I was not leſs pleaſed with her converſation than her perſon—I obſerved that ſhe had a ſoftneſs and modeſty in her manner, which is quick worn off by habitual proſtitution.

We had drank a bottle of French wine, and were preparing to go to bed, when to my unſpeakable confuſion and aſtoniſhment, I diſcovered a mark by which I knew her to be my child; for I remembered that the poor girl, whom I ſo cruelly ſeduced and neglected, had once told me with tears in her eyes, that ſhe had imprinted the two letters of my name under her little Nancy's left breaſt, which, perhaps, would be the only memorial ſhe would ever have of a father.

I was inſtantly ſtruck with a ſenſe of guilt with which I had been familiar, and therefore felt all its force. The poor wretch, whom I was about to hire for the gratification of a brutal appetite, perceived my diſorder with ſurpriſe and concern; ſhe enquired with an officious ſolicitude, what ſudden illneſs had ſeized me—ſhe took my hand, preſſed it, and looked eagerly in my face, ſtill inquiſitive what could be done to relieve me I remained ſome time torpid; but was ſoon rouſed by the reflection that I was receiving the careſſes of my child, whom I had abandoned to the loweſt infamy, to be the ſlave of drunkenneſs and luſt, and whom I had led to the brink of inceſt. I ſuddenly ſtarted up, firſt held her at a diſtance; then catching her in my arms, ſtrove to ſpeak, but burſt into tears. I ſaw that ſhe was confounded and terrified; and as ſoon as I could recover my ſpeech, I put an end to her doubts by revealing the ſecret.

Is it poſſible to expreſs the effect it had upon her? ſhe ſtood motionleſs a few minutes, then claſped her hands together, and looked up in an agony which not to have ſeen is not to conceive—the tears at length ſtarted from her eyes; ſhe recollected herſelf, called me father, threw herſelf upon her knees, embracing mine, and plunged a new dagger in my heart, by aſking my bleſſing.

We ſat up the remainder of the night, which I ſpent in liſtening to a ſtory that I may, perhaps, hereafter communicate; and the next day I took lodgings for her about ſix miles from town. I viſit her every day with emotions to which my heart has till now been a ſtranger, and which are every day more frequent and more ſtrong. I propoſe to retire with her into ſome remote part of the country, and to atone for the paſt by the future: but alas! of the future a few years can only remain, and of the paſt not a moment can return. What atonement can I make to thoſe upon whoſe daughters I have contributed to perpetuate that calamity, from which by a miracle I have reſcued my own! How can I bear the reflection, that though for my own child, I had hitherto expreſſed leſs kindneſs than brutes for their young; yet perhaps, every other whom I either hired or ſeduced to proſtitution, had been gazed at in the ardour of parental affection, till tears have ſtarted to the eye; had been catched to the boſom with tranſport, in the prattling ſimplicity of infancy; had been watched in ſickneſs with anxiety that ſuſpended ſleep; had been fed by the toil of induſtrious poverty, and reared to maturity with hope and fear. What a monſter is he, by whom theſe fears are verified, and this hope deceived!

Document

Documents Relative to Walton's Polyglot.

THE following unpublished letters, transcribed from the commonplace book of Mr. John Dwight, secretary to bishop Wallis, and now in the possession of Mr. White of Fulham, relate to a publication which reflects immortal honour on all who were engaged in it.

"*To the Right Honourable the Counsell of State, the humble Petition of Brian Walton, D. D.*

"Humbly sheweth,

"That, whereas sundry editions and translations of the Holy Bible (the divine treasury of saving truth) have been formerly made in divers learned languages, which have highly tended to the honour of God, and advancement of religion, especially those great and famous editions of the Complutense, the Antwerpe, and the late Paris Bibles: and whereas your petitioner having perused the said editions, and compared the same with sundry others, and finding that a more complete and perfect edition than any of them may be made, which may be more usefull, and withall afforded at a fifth part, or thereabouts, of the price of those of Paris, whereby the same will become more common, and great encouragement be given to the study of those tongues which conduce most to the understanding of the text, hath, with the advice of sundry learned men, drawn up a form of an edition in the original languages with the most antient translations, according to better and more authentic copies than those of the former editions, with addition of sundry things needful, which are wanting in them all; and hath digested the same in such order, whereby the several languages may be represented to the reader's view at once, and the whole may be printed in a few ordinary volumes, and sold at the price aforesaid; a draught whereof, with a printed proof, and the suffrage and approbation of eminent learned men, is herewith exhibited: your petitioner, therefore, humbly prayeth, that your honours will be pleased to take the premises into your grave and serious consideration, and (as those former editions, though less perfect, have been furthered by public authority) so you would be pleased to give your approbation of this work, with such furtherance, by recommendation or otherwise, as in your wisdoms shall be thought fit, whereby your petitioner, and those that shall join with him herein, may be the better enabled and encouraged to go on in so great a work, so much conducive to the public good and honour of this nation. And your petitioner shall ever pray," &c. &c.

[Not delivered.]

"*To his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, the humble Petition of Brian Walton, of London, D. D.*

"Humbly sheweth,

"That, whereas your petitioner, with the advise of divers learned men, hath drawne up a form of an edition of the bible in the original and other learned languages, which the late counsell of state, by their order of July 13 last, declared to be an honourable work and deserving encouragement, whereupon divers persons having subscribed several sums of money towards the printing thereof, as a work much tending to the honour of God and the nation; your petitioner humbly prayeth, that, in regard the power and authority of the said counsell is now ceased, your excellency would be pleased, for the encouragement of the petitioner and others employed in the same design, to declare your approbation of the said work, whereby it may go on without lett or disturbance, and your petitioner shall ever pray," &c. &c.

"I think fit that this work of printing the bible in the original and other languages go on without any let or interruption.

O. CROMWELL."

May 16, 1653.

Certificate

Certificate of my Lord Primate and Mr. Selden about the Bible.

"Whereas there hath been presented to us a draught of an edition of the bible in the original and other languages, with a proof, or printed paper, wherein the same are, in several columns, represented at once to the reader's view; which (as is suggested) are according to better copies and editions than are used in those famous editions of the Complutense, Antwerp, and Paris bibles, besides sundry needful additions which are wanting in them, whereby this edition will become more perfect, and fitter for use, than those formerly mentioned, and yet the price very much lessened; we, whose names are subscribed, having viewed and well considered the said design, and being desirous to give our judgments and opinions thereof, do conceive that, both in regard of the said editions and copies, which are more exact than those followed in the other bibles, and also of the various readings and other additions, as of the method and order wherein the several languages are digested, this work will be more complete and perfect, and also more useful, than any that hath been hitherto published in that kind, and that the printing thereof will much tend to the glory of God, and the public honour of our nation; and therefore we do heartily desire that it may receive all due encouragement and furtherance from all whom it may concern.

"Ja. Armachanus.
"John Selden."

Read at the councell table, by motion of the lord Whitlocke, July 11, 1652.

"We, whose names are subscribed, do hereby promise to pay the several sums by us underwritten, upon the propositions for printing the bible in the original and other languages, according to a description and specimen thereof printed, made by Brian Walton, D. D.; which sums shall be paid in one or more payments, according as is subscribed, provided that, before payment of the said monies, it shall be certified, under the hand of the treasurer, that the subscriptions and contributions will amount to such a sum as will be sufficient for carrying on the work according to the said propositions."

For the Hibernian Magazine.

Extract from a Manuscript on Surveying, addressed to the Royal Irish Academy, Feb. 22, 1794. By Thomas Meagher, of Palace green, County Limerick, which they have referred to a Committee of Science for their Consideration and to report their Opinion thereon.

I. *On a new Division of a Quarter Compass.*

THE present graduation of the circumference of a circle is not necessary for the surveyor, it would be much more commodious (for him) to practice with an instrument, which would give by inspection the sine and co-sine of the bearings of lines, both from the nature of the division as it would render multiplications, concise and easy, as it would limit the sine, (when under 707) at two or three places of figures, which from mathematical tables cannot be fewer than four; and as it would preclude the circuitous present practice of being necessitated to consult tables, consequently would be of vast practical utility in facilitating the necessary part of calculation in making up the difference of latitude and departure: which can be almost proved to a demonstration, that it could be performed in one third the time and labour, by using an instrument so divided, to what it is by practising with the common circumferentor, and a table of simple sines, would be accomplished with the same ease to the instrument-maker as the present one, and in every case return the survey with as much or greater accuracy than the present method by the common circumferentor.

Draw the two diameters, and let each radius be divided into ten equal parts, and lines be drawn through each point and parallel to the other radius, and

meeting the circumference and number the points of ſection in the arch with the ſingle figures 1, 2, 3, &c. only, in like manner divide every one of theſe grand or primary diviſions into ten even parts, and ſo on, in a decimate order, radius being unity, alſo let the other ſide of the ſame arch be divided in like manner in a contrary direction, of courſe the fine anſwering or expreſſed by each will be the following decimals—— ·01, ·02, ·03, &c. ·1 ·11 ·12 and ſo on, let each of the centeſimal or ſecondary diviſions be eſtimated in a decimate order as either into 5 or 10, &c.

As it is not eaſy to mark the arch accurately from the fine 95 up, into diſtinguiſhable points by any practical method, yet it is demonſtrable that the ſquares of chords of all arches from the points of ſection and meeting in the end of the radius, form an arithmetical progreſſion, hence lines equal to the chords, can be eaſily found, for they will be diagonals of ſquares or parallelograms &c.

The upper ſurface of the ring of the compaſs box is to be divided in one direction, the inner edge in the contrary one; a conſiderable advantage ariſes in this method from the check which the two readings afford, for by having a table of the 3d and 4th places of the co-fines (which I have made up,) to every 10th, of a centeſimal diviſion as far as the fine .707 which is ſo very compact that it can be inſerted in a page of a ſmall field-book, in order to have it convenient at the time of taking bearings. By the help of this little table it could be immediately known or diſcovered whether the ſum of the arches of the fine and co-fine make the arch of a quadrant, or whether their ſum be a minute more or leſs, than 90 degrees. It is manifeſt the ſtrokes of the diviſions, will point out the firſt and ſecond places, on all changes. This ſmall table (one way) can be engraved or ſtamped in a ſquare form on the bottom of a box of 5 inches diameter, tho' anſwering to all the co-fines that can poſſibly be computed on any ſurveying compaſs. See page 325 of the 5th volume of the tranſactions of the royal Iriſh academy.

From the encreaſing length of the diviſions, they will bear to be proportionably ſubdivided on the circumference of a radius of 2½ inches, and that from within one third of the length of the arch of the quadrant, and therefore can be computed doubly cloſer in theſe parts than at the beginning, and as a diviſion within one fifth part of the arch, is nearly as long as four in the beginning, conſequently the ſubdiviſions from thoſe parts to the extreme end could be eſtimated with eaſe to four places of figures, and there will be ſufficient room even within 7 degrees of the end for marking the lines to three places, on the inſtrument, accordingly when the diviſions are computed the notes will be to four &c.

The 2nd Article in the M. S.

To find the content of tracts of land which are magnetically influenced, the having but the influenced bearings and ſtationary diſtances of the ſurrounding country.

3*dly*. To make up the area of any ſurvey by addition barely, of courſe with much leſs labour than by multiplication, and to perform multiplication in any ſcience or buſineſs by inſpection, when one of the factors does not exceed four figures. The other may be any number as 5, 6, &c.

4*thly*. Very intereſting remarks on the equation and calculation of large tracts, ſurveyed in diviſions. An explanation of theſe is to be continued by,

T. M.

Account of the Myſteries of Udolpho. A Tale. By Mrs. Radcliffe.

ON the banks of the Garonne, in the province of Gaſcony, ſtood in the year 1584 the Chateau of Monſieur St. Aubert, the father of Emily, the heroine of this Tale. He had quitted the world, after having known life in all its forms, with principles unſhaken, and benevolence unchilled; and he retired from the multitude, "more in pity than in anger," to ſcenes of ſimple nature,

the pure delights of literature, and to the exerciſe of domeſtic virtues. Emily, the only ſurviving child of Monſieur and Madame St. Aubert, engaged their whole attention in their retirement. Their tranquility was firſt broken in upon by a ſevere fit of illneſs of Monſ. St. Aubert, whoſe ſlow advances to return of health was followed by the decline of that of his wife, which is ſoon followed by her death, the firſt real diſtreſs Emily ever felt. At this melancholy period St. Aubert was viſited by Madame Cheron, his only ſurviving ſiſter, who had been ſome years a widow, and reſided on her own eſtate near Thouloufe.

She is deſcribed as a perſon who underſtood not the magic of the look that ſpeaks at once to the ſoul, or the voice that ſinks like balm to the heart.—After a good deal of cold unfeeling civility, ſhe leaves them, giving Emily an invitation to Thouloufe. The viſible decline of her father's health engroſſes all her attention. His phyſician ordered him to travel. The phyſician had preſcribed the air of Languedoc and Provence, and St. Aubert determined, therefore, to travel leiſurely along the ſhores of the Mediterranean towards Provence. They retired early to their chamber on the night before their departure; but Emily had a few books and other things to collect, and the clock ſtruck twelve before ſhe had finiſhed, or had remembered that ſome of her drawing inſtruments, which ſhe meant to take with her, were in the parlour below.—As ſhe went to fetch theſe, ſhe paſſed her father's room, and perceiving the door half open, concluded that he was in his ſtudy: for, ſince the death of Madame St. Aubert, it had been frequently his cuſtom to riſe from his reſtleſs bed, and go thither to compoſe his mind. When ſhe was below ſtairs ſhe looked into his room, but without finding him; and as ſhe returned to her chamber, ſhe tapped at his door, and receiving no anſwer, ſtepped ſoftly in, to be certain whether he was there. The room was dark, but a light glimmered through ſome panes of glaſs that were placed in the upper part of a cloſet door. Emily believed her father to be in the cloſet, and, ſurpriſed that he was up at ſo late an hour, apprehended that he was unwell, and was going to enquire; but, conſidering that her ſudden appearance at this hour might alarm him, ſhe removed her light to the ſtair-caſe, and then ſtepped ſoftly to the cloſet. On looking through the panes of glaſs, ſhe ſaw him ſeated at a ſmall table with papers before him, ſome of which he was reading with deep attention and intereſt, during which he often wept and ſobbed aloud. Emily, who had come to the door to learn whether her father was ill, was now detained there by a mixture of curioſity and tenderneſs. She could not witneſs his ſorrow without being anxious to know the ſubject of it, and ſhe therefore continued to obſerve him in ſilence, concluding that thoſe papers were letters of her late mother. Preſently he knelt down, and with a look ſo ſolemn as ſhe had ſeldom ſeen him aſſume, and which was mingled with a certain wild expreſſion that partook more of horror than of any other character, he prayed ſilently for a conſiderable time.

When he roſe, a ghaſtly paleneſs was on his countenance. Emily was haſtily retiring; but ſhe ſaw him turn again to the papers and ſhe ſtopped. He took from among them a ſmall caſe, and from thence a miniature picture. The rays of light fell ſtrongly upon it, and ſhe perceived it to be that of a lady, but not of her mother.

St. Aubert gazed earneſtly and tenderly upon this portrait, put it to his lips, and then to his heart and ſighed with a convulſive force. Emily could ſcarcely believe what ſhe ſaw to be real. She never knew till now that he had a picture of any other lady than her mother, much leſs that he had one which he evidently valued ſo highly; but having looked repeatedly, to be certain that it was not the reſemblance of Madame St. Aubert, ſhe become entirely convinced that it was deſigned for that of ſome other perſon.

At length St. Aubert returned the picture into its caſe; and Emily, recollecting that ſhe was intruding upon his private ſorrows ſoftly withdrew

from the chamber. In the morning St. Aubert, inſtead of taking the direct road that ran along the Pyrenées to Languedoc, choſe one that, winding over the heights, afforded more romantic views and more extenſive ſcenery. After paſſing the day in the contemplation of nature in many of its ſublimeſt points of view, which is moſt elegantly and picturesquely deſcribed by our authoreſs, we find them, at the time the ſun was ſetting upon the valley, at a loſs to find their way to any friendly hamlet. A glow of the horizon ſtill marked the weſt; nothing was heard but the drowſy murmurs of the breeze among the woods, and the light flutter as it blew freſhly into the carriage. They were at length roufed by the ſound of fire-arms.—St. Aubert drew forth a piſtol—they are agreeably ſurpriſed by the appearance of a ſtranger in a hunter's dreſs, and who, on being accoſted by them, offers to ſhew them the way to a habitation. This young man informs them, that he was pleaſed with the country, and meant to paſs a few weeks among its ſcenes; that his preſent dreſs ſerved as a paſſport, as the dreſs he wore procured him a reſpect, which would be refuſed to a lonely ſtranger, who had no viſible motive for coming among them. St. Aubert grew pleaſed with the ſentiments of the ſtranger, whoſe name was Valancourt. After having refreſhed themſelves, and paſſed the night in a lodging procured for them by him, our travellers take their leave, in order to purſue their journey, but not without a mutual impreſſion being made in the boſoms of Emily and Valancourt.—They proceeded, and near the evening of that day they heard horſes feet, and being deſired to ſtop, they thought it ſome of the mountain banditti.—St. Aubert fired his piſtol—the report was followed by a groan, on which he inſtantly knew the faint voice of Valancourt. St. Aubert aſſiſted him to diſmount—Emily fainted in the chaiſe.—Upon examining his wound, it was found to be not dangerous, and he explained his following them by declaring, that they had renewed his taſte for ſociety; that when they left the hamlet it did indeed appear a ſolitude; and that he had then determined, ſince his object was amuſement, to change the ſcene. "Beſides," added he, heſitating for an inſtant, "I will own, and why ſhould I not? that I had ſome hope of again overtaking you." It was ſome days before Valancourt was again able to manage his horſe—St. Aubert invited him to accompany them for a few days in the carriage. He had diſcovered that Valancourt was of a family of the ſame name in Gaſcony, with whoſe reſpectability he was well acquainted. The youthful lover readily accepted the offer, and they proceeded together towards Rouſillon. Many days paſſed on in the ſame manner—mutual attentions on the part of Valancourt and Emily, ſtrengthened the attachment of both, and they ſilently looked forward to the moment of ſeparation with reluctance. The painful moment at length arrived—St. Aubert led the way to the carriage; none of the party had courage enough to pronounce the fatal farewell, and they drove on. After the travellers had remained ſome time ſilent, St. Aubert interrupted it, by obſerving that Valancourt was a very promiſing young man; that he brought back to his memory the days of his youth, when every ſcene was new and delightful. "I remember when I was about his age," reſumed St. Aubert, "and I thought and felt exactly as he does. The world was opening upon me then, now it is cloſing." They travelled among vineyards, woods, and paſtures, &c. St. Aubert was impatient to reach Perpignan, where he expected letters from his wife's brother. On his arrival there he found the expected letters, the contents of which alarmed him. He informed his daughter, that the perſon to whom the chief of his perſonal property had been entruſted was ruined, "and," added he, "I am ruined with him." This laſt ſtroke haſtened the diſſolution of St. Aubert, which had been rapidly approaching; he fainted in his carriage, and was with difficulty moved to a peaſant's cottage. Near it was an antient chateau, to which they had endeavoured to find the way unſucceſsfully. La Voiſin, the peaſant,

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did all in his power for their accommodation; he alſo endeavoured to divert them. St. Aubert enquired after his family, of which he informed him in a very ſimple and elegant manner; concluding, that as he was now old, the only comfort that he had was in dying ſurrounded by his children. "My good friend," ſaid St. Aubert, while his voice trembled, "I hope you will long live ſurrounded by them." "Ah! Sir, at my age I muſt not expect that," replied the old man, and he paused: "I can ſcarcely wiſh it," he reſumed, "for I truſt when I die I ſhall go to heaven, where my poor wife is gone before me. I can ſometimes almoſt fancy I ſee her of a ſtill moon-light night, walking among theſe ſhades ſhe loved ſo well.—Do you believe, Monſieur, that we ſhall be permitted to reviſit the earth after we have quitted the body?"

Emily could no longer ſtifle the anguiſh of her heart; her tears fell faſt upon her father's hand, which ſhe yet held. He made an effort to ſpeak, and at length he ſaid in a low voice, "I hope we ſhall be permitted to look down on thoſe we have left on the earth, but I can only hope it. Futurity is much veiled from our eyes, and faith and hope are our only guides concerning it. We are not enjoined to believe that diſembodied ſpirits watch over the friends they have loved, but we may innocently hope it. It is a hope that I will never reſign," continued he, while he wiped the tears from his daughter's eyes; "it will ſweeten the bitter moments of death."

Tears fell ſlowly on his cheeks, La Voiſin wept too, and there was a pauſe of ſilence:—then La Voiſion renewing the ſubject, ſaid, "But you believe, ſir, that we ſhall meet in another world the relations we have loved in this?—I muſt believe this." "Then do believe it," replied St. Aubert; "ſevere, indeed, would be the pangs of ſeparation if we believed it to be eternal. Look up my dear Emily, we ſhall meet again." He lifted his eyes towards heaven, and a gleam of moon-light which fell on his countenance diſcovered peace and reſignation ſtealing on the lines of ſorrow. La Voiſin felt that he had purſued the ſubject too far, and he dropped it, ſaying, "We are in darkneſs, I forgot to bring a light." "No," ſaid St. Aubert, "this is a light I love—ſit down, my good friend. Emily my love, I find myſelf better than I have been all day; the air refreſhes me. I can enjoy this tranquil hour, and that muſic which floats ſo ſweetly at a diſtance. Let me ſee you ſmile. Who touches that guitar ſo taſteſully? Are there two inſtruments, or is it an echo that I hear?" "It is an echo, Monſieur, I fancy. That guitar is often heard at night, when all is ſtill, but nobody knows who touches it; and it is ſometimes accompanied with a voice ſo ſweet, and ſo ſad, one would almoſt think the woods were haunted." "They certainly are haunted," ſaid St. Aubert with a ſmile, "but, I believe, it is by mortals." "I have ſometimes heard it at midnight, when I could not ſleep," rejoined La Voiſin, not ſeeming to notice this remark, "almoſt under my window, and I never heard any muſic like it. It has often made me think of my poor wife till I cried. I have ſometimes got up to the window to look if I could ſee any body, but as ſoon as I opened the caſement all was huſhed, and nobody to be ſeen; and I have liſtened, and liſtened, till I have been ſo timorous, that even the trembling of the leaves in the breeze has made me ſtart. They ſay it often comes to warn people of their death; but I have heard it theſe many years, and outlived the warning." Emily, though ſhe ſmiled at the mention of this ridiculous ſuperſtition, could not, in the preſent tone of her ſpirits, wholly reſiſt its contagion.

La Voiſin then tells St. Aubert "that the muſic uſually came about midnight, when that bright planet which is riſing above the turret yonder, ſets below the woods on the left." "What turret?" aſked St. Aubert, with quickneſs, "I ſee none." "Your pardon, Monſieur, you do ſee one indeed, for the moon ſhines full upon it—up the avenue, yonder, a long way off; the chateau it belongs to is hid among the trees." "Yes, my dear ſir," ſaid Emily, pointing,

"don't

" don't you ſee ſomething glitter above the dark woods? It is a ſane, I fancy, which the rays fall upon." " Oh! yes, I ſee what you mean; and who does the chateau belong to?" " The marquis de Villeroi was its owner," replied La Voiſin emphatically. " Ah!" ſaid St. Aubert, with a deep ſigh, " are we then ſo near Le Blanc." He appeared much agitated. " It uſed to be the marquis's favourite reſidence," reſumed La Voiſin, " but he took a diſlike to the place, and has not been here for many years. We have heard lately that he is dead, and that it is fallen into other hands." St. Aubert, who had ſat in deep muſing, was rouſed by the laſt words—" Dead!" he exclaimed, " Good God! when did he die?" " He is reported to have died about five weeks ſince," replied La Voiſin. "Did you know the marquis, ſir?" "This is very extraordinary," ſaid St. Aubert, without attending to the queſtion. " Why is it ſo, my dear ſir?" ſaid Emily, in a voice of timid curioſity. He made no reply, but ſunk into a reverie; and in a few moments, when he ſeemed to have recovered himſelf, aſked who had ſucceeded to the eſtates. " I have forgot his title, Monſieur," ſaid La Voiſin, " but my lord reſides at Paris chiefly; I hear no talk of his coming hither." The chateau is ſhut up, then, ſtill?" " Why, little better, ſir, the old houſekeeper and her huſband the ſteward have the care of it, but they live generally in a cottage hard by."— " The chateau is ſpacious, I ſuppoſe," ſaid Emily, " and muſt be deſolate for the reſidence of only two perſons?" " Deſolate enough, mademoiſelle," replied La Voiſin; " I would not paſs one night in the chateau for the value of the whole domain." " What is that?" ſaid St. Aubert, rouſed again from thoughtfulneſs.—As his hoſt repeated his laſt ſentence a groan eſcaped from St. Aubert, and then, as if anxious to prevent it from being noticed he haſtily aſked La Voiſin how long he had lived in this neigbourhood. " Almoſt from my childhood, ſir," replied his hoſt. " You remember the late marchioneſs, then?" ſaid St. Aubert in an altered voice. " Ah! Monſieur, that I do well. There is many beſides me who remember her." " Yes" ſaid St. Aubert, " and I am one of thoſe." " Alas! Sir, you remember, then, a moſt beautiful and excellent lady. She deſerved a better fate." —Tears ſtood in St. Aubert's eyes. " Enough," ſaid he, in a voice almoſt ſtifled by the violence of his emotions, " it is enough, my friend." Emily, though greatly ſurpriſed at her father's, forbore to expreſs her feelings by any queſtion. La Voiſin then tells St. Aubert that it was eighteen years ſince he firſt heard the muſic; that a few nights after his wife heard the ſame ſounds, and that father Dennis frightened her ſadly, by telling her that it was muſic come to warn her of her child's death, and that muſic often came to houſes where there was a dying perſon. " Father Dennis!" ſaid St. Aubert, who had liſtened to " narrative old age" with patient attention, " are we near a convent, then?" " Yes, Sir, the convent of St. Clair ſtands at no great diſtance on the ſea-ſhore yonder." " Ah!" ſaid St. Aubert, as if ſtruck with ſome ſudden remembrance, " the convent of St. Clair!" Emily obſerved the clouds of grief, mingled with a faint expreſſion of horror, gathering on his brow; his countenance became fixed, and, touched as it now was by the ſilver whiteneſs of the moonlight, he reſembled one of thoſe marble ſtatues of a monument, which ſeem to bend, in hopeleſs ſorrow, over the aſhes of the dead.

" Soon after this converſation St. Aubert found himſelf worſe, and as his laſt moments approached, he called his daughter, and ſaid he had a ſolemn promiſe to receive from her; therefore, before he explained the chief circumſtance which it concerned, he deſired to receive it. There were others, he ſaid, of which her peace required that ſhe ſhould remain ignorant. Promiſe therefore, ſaid he, that you will exactly perform what I ſhall enjoin. Hear, then, what I am going to tell you.—The cloſet which adjoins my chamber at La Vallée has a ſliding board in the floor;—you will know it by a remarkable knot in the wood, and

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by its being the next board, except one, to the wainſcot which fronts the door. The diſtance of about a yard from that end nearer the window, you will perceive a line acroſs it, as if the plank had been joined;—the way to open it is this:—Preſs your foot upon the line; the end of the board will then ſink, and you may ſlide it with eaſe beneath the other. Below you will ſee a hollow place." St. Aubert pauſed for breath, and Emily ſat fixed in deep attention. —"Do you underſtand theſe directions, my dear?" ſaid he. Emily, though ſcarcely able to ſpeak, aſſured him that ſhe did. "That cloſet, my dear—when you return home go to it; and, beneath the board I have deſcribed, you will find a packet of written papers. Attend to me now, for the promiſe you have given relates to what I ſhall direct. Theſe papers you muſt burn—and, ſolemnly I command you, *without examining them.*—But I have another promiſe to receive from you, which is, That you will never whatever may be your future circumſtances, *ſell* the chateau." St. Aubert even enjoined her, whenever ſhe might marry, to make it an article in the contract, that the chateau ſhould be always her's. He then informs her, that after his death he conſigns her, until ſhe is of age, to his ſiſter madame Cheron, and recommends her to her protection afterwards. He ſoon after expires. Here follow ſome very intereſting and affecting ſcenes.

[*To be continued.*]

Of Deplogiſticated or Vital Air, conſidered as a Medicine.

THE importance of this air (of late termed Oxygene) not only in the animal and vegetable œconomy, but alſo in medicine, becomes every day more apparent, and bids fair to introduce a grand revolution in the whole ſyſtem of phyſic. Near a dozen years ago, when deplogiſticated air was but lately diſcovered, and only a few of its properties diſtinctly known, the preſent Dr. Fothergill appears to have been the firſt who conceived the bold idea of its being the principle of irritability, or, in other words, of life; as may be ſeen from the following remarkable paſſage:

"Being inhaled with atmoſpheric air into the lungs, it finds an eaſy paſſage thence into the blood, as appears from the more florid hue which the blood acquires in its courſe through that organ. Though irritability is ſaid to be a property inherent in living ſolids, yet it evidently requires to be continually ſupported by dephlogiſticated air received into the lungs, ſince it ſoon forſakes the muſcles after reſpiration is ſuppreſſed. Does not this plainly diſcover the ſource of irritability, the principles whence the muſcles derive their energy?" Hints on animation, 1783, pp. 122, 123.

He particularly recommends a trial of dephlogiſticated air for reſtoring animation when ſuſpended by drowning or noxious air; in which he has been followed by the ableſt authors who have ſince written on that ſubject.

"Numerous are the inſtances," ſays he, "in which this air promiſes to become, not only a powerful corrector of impure air, but alſo an efficacious remedy againſt various diſeaſes, eſpecially ſuch as proceed from noxious *miaſmata*, animal *effluvia*, or putridity, as the peſtilence, malignant fevers, putrid ſore-throat, marine ſcurvy, &c.: alſo in diſeaſes of the lungs which demand the patients ſhould conſtantly breathe a pure air, as aſthmas, catarrhs, and conſumptions, in all which the ſufferers are often ſent to remote places. But what country can boaſt ſo ſalubrious an atmoſphere as what, by a proper apparatus, might thus be artificially prepared in the patient's own chamber, where they might breathe air thus medicated without relinquiſhing the endearments of ſocial connexion, and without being forced to ſeek it, ſolitary and unknown, in a diſtant climate! In ſtubborn caſes of this nature, which baffle practitioners, where is the propriety of their obſtinately perſiſting in the uſual routine of oily mixtures, and other unavailing modes of medication? Is it not ſtrange that ſo intereſting a diſcovery as that of deplogiſticated air has not more awakened the curioſity of

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medical professors or that they have not yet availed themselves of it, for the improvement of practice and the benefit of their patients?" Hints, &c. pp. 34, 36, 79.

Certain writers have since adopted dephlogisticated air, or (as they are now pleased to call it) Oxygene, as the *source of irritability*, and, what is remarkable, have proposed it in the very cases abovementioned. Some of them have ingeniously, though not ingenuously, brought forward these ideas as their *own*, and entirely *new*, forgetting, however, to mention whence they derived the first *hints*, though published more than eleven years ago, as appears from the above extract. They have, worked them up into a fine-spun system; but, unluckily, seem to have drawn out the thread too fine to be seen by the naked eye, and of too flimsy a texture to be durable.

Yours. &c.
INVESTIGATOR.

Progress of the Agrarian Laws at Rome.

AS the Agrarian law is now a subject of much discussion in a neighbouring kingdom, we have extracted the following from Dr. Bever's History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State.

"As the Romans gradually extended their victorious arms over the weaker states of Italy, they were accustomed to take a certain portion of the conquered lands into their own possession; part of which was sold by auction for the use of the public; and the rest divided among the poorer citizens, on the payment of a small quit-rent to the treasury, in acknowledgement of the tenure.

"For the better regulation of these distributions, various laws had been passed from time to time, under the title of Agrarian. The first of these was the Cassian law, enacted not many years after the beginning of the consular government; which was followed, at different periods, by many others of the same import; though the introduction of them was commonly attended with riot and discontent.

"The comforts arising from the enjoyment of separate property, are more apt to stimulate, than to satisfy, the appetite; and though a simplicity of manners, and a happy ignorance of the superfluities of life, may, for a while, restrain the importunities of the human passions, they will naturally arise in their demands, with the abilities of the state to indulge them. Cato, the Censor, therefore, of honest and frugal memory, clearly foreseeing that Rome was hastening to corruption through her own greatness, vigorously opposed the increasing luxury of the age, both by his example and authority. For this he was rewarded with a statue, by the suffrages of a grateful people; and yet, by a strange inconsistency, more common than accountable, in the contracted sphere of wordly politics, he suffered his inveterate prejudices against an unfortunate rival to counteract his own zeal, and effectually to defeat his favourite plan of reformation. The destruction of Carthage eased Rome of her fears; and thus the malady grew every day worse, by the removal of the only check that could have prevented it.

"The richer citizens getting possession of large tracts of waste land, and being confirmed in them by long prescription; adding to these likewise, either by force or purchase, the smaller pittances of their poor neighbours, by degrees became masters of territories instead of farms. As a farther grievance, the management of these was often committed to the care of slaves; whereby the multiplication of the free inhabitants was impeded; such as remained were oppressed by penury, exactions, and military services; or, if left unemployed, were enervated by idleness, without lands of their own to occupy; and excluded the privilege of earning their bread upon those of others, by captives and foreigners.

"Such enormous monopolies once more raised the indignation of tribunitian patriotism, and gave birth to the famous Licinian law, so denominated from its author, Licinius Stolo. By this it was ordained, that no citizen of of what station soever, should possess more than five hundred acres to his own share;

ſhare; nor maintain more than one hundred head of large, and five hundred of ſmall cattle; and that a certain number of free men ſhould be conſtantly employed in the buſineſs of huſbandry.

"This law was admirably ſuited to the modeſt ideas of a republic; and well calculated to preſerve the juſt equipoiſe between the higher and lower orders of the community. While it ſupplied the nobles with ſufficient affluence to command all that reſpect which was due to their ſtation, it deprived them of the power of corrupting or depreſſing the poor: and while it ſupported that diſtinction of rank, which is eſſential to the dignity and good order of civil government, it prevented the common people from becoming a burthen to the ſtate, by enabling them to maintain their families with their daily labour. That no ſanction might be wanting to inſure the operation of a law of ſuch extenſive importance, it was guarded likewiſe by oaths, fines, and forfeiture.

"It might well have been expected that theſe heavy penalties, enforced by ſuch obligations, would have checked the growth of this crying evil for ages to come. But the beſt concerted deſigns of human wiſdom ſoon become impotent and inefficacious, when oppoſed by the cravings of avarice, the inſolence of power, and the audacity of ambition. No ſooner was the law paſſed than it was broken by the author himſelf; who is the firſt upon record that became the object of its ſeverity.

"This well timed example, moſt probably, put a ſtop to any groſs and open violation of it for the preſent; though it was far from being a ſufficient barrier againſt the future courſe of the evil itſelf. The more cautious and circumſpect evaded the prohibitions, by making purchaſes under borrowed names; while others, more daring, ſet them at open defiance. A law, deſigned to humble the pride of riches, and give countenance to parſimony, was ill adapted to the aſpiring views of the conquerors of Carthage and Numantia. The ancient abuſes gathered ſtrength from the ſucceſſes of the ſtate; and were daily renewed, with many aggravations, threatening the utter ruin of the induſtrious huſbandman, and the extinction of popular liberty.

"While avarice and rapine were thus ranging at free quarter over the patrimony of the poor, one ſtrenuous effort was made to repel their hoſtile invaſions, by the virtue and courage of the famous Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus; a youthful hero, adorned with every valuable accompliſhment of the genuine Roman. Melting with pity at the deſolate view of the Hetrurian plains, forſaken by their native inhabitants, and over-run by foreign ſlaves; animated likewiſe by the cries of the whole people, who importunately demanded the reſtitution of the alienated lands, he reſolutely ſtood forth the advocate of their deſerted cauſe.

"Armed with the power of the tribunate, he meditated an excellent ſcheme of redreſs; and engaged ſeveral other eminent perſons, who had yet eſcaped the general contagion, to ſupport it with their united authority. The candid equitable principle upon which this law was framed, is a convincing proof both of his wiſdom and moderation; for it may be truly affirmed, that a gentler remedy was never before applied to ſo deſperate a miſchief. Free from the impolitic and malevolent deſire of reducing all orders to one common level, his only object was to preſerve the proper diſtinction between each; by bringing back the rich within the pale of thoſe laws which they had ſo ſhamefully tranſgreſſed; and by reſtoring the poor to thoſe rights of which they had been ſo unjuſtly deprived. To quiet the apprehenſions of the offenders, he remitted the fines inflicted by the Licinian law; and to alleviate their hardſhips, directed that the value of the lands to be reſigned ſhould be repaid out of the public treaſury. As a farther indulgence, he allowed the heir of the family to retain two hundred and fifty acres, over and above the eſtate poſſeſſed by his father.

"The humble commonalty, amply ſatisfied with the propoſed reformations, would willingly have buried all

former acts of injuſtice in total oblivion, on condition only of having their poſſeſſions ſecured from any future incroachments. But the opulent landholders, enraged at the law by the inſtigations of avarice, and at the author by reſentment and perverſeneſs, ſtrove to alarm the jealouſy of the people againſt Tiberius, by charging him with a deſign to introduce innovations, and excite commotions in the ſtate. The power of eloquence, however, exerted in ſo juſt a cauſe, rendered him invincible; and his adverſaries, confounded by the force of it, had recourſe to the common expedient of dividing the tribunitian authority againſt itſelf; by prevailing upon Octavius, another of the ſame body, to interpoſe his negative.

"But this injudicious reſiſtance ſerv- only to aggravate the evil, which it neant to remove. It inflamed the zeal of the intrepid Tiberius: provoked him to abandon the mild and humane deſign of his firſt law, and to bring in another, much more ſevere upon the engroſſers of lands; enjoining them to give up immediately whatever they poſſeſſed, contrary to the permiſſion of the laws then in being. The diſſenſions ſtill increaſing, he went farther: ſuſpended the magiſtrates from the exerciſe of their reſpective juriſdictions, ſealed up the treaſury, and put an entire ſtop to the ordinary courſe of public buſineſs.

"After various fruitleſs attempts to reconcile the contending parties, Tiberius, by his ſuperior influence over the people, depoſed Octavius from his office of tribune, and having thus violently overpowered all oppoſition, his law was confirmed by the voice of the "comitia," and himſelf appointed one of the commiſſioners to regulate the intended diſtribution. At the ſame time, to ſecure the affection of his fellow-citizens, he took advantage of a ſingular bequeſt, lately made by Attalus king of Pergamus, of his whole dominions and fortune to the Roman people; and propoſed that the ready money, left by this infatuated prince, ſhould be divided among ſuch of the poor as had obtained a ſhare of the public lands, to enable them to improve their farms; and as to the cities and territories, he denied the diſpoſal of them to the ſenate, inſiſting that the right belonged to the people in general, whoſe pleaſure he ſhould conſult upon that occaſion.

"To protect himſelf againſt the malice of the exaſperatd nobles, he was elected tribune for another year; and, ſtrengthened by this renewal of his authority, gave daily proofs of the ſincereſt attachment to the popular cauſe. But his enemies watching his moſt innocent motions with an eye of prejudice, carried the folly of ſuſpicion to ſo great a length, as to interpret a ſudden elevation of his hand toward his head (deſigned by himſelf only as a ſignal of diſtreſs in the heat of a tumult) into the demand of a diadem. What was ſuggeſtion only in the "forum," was truth in the ſenate. The members of that haughty body, trembling for their uſurped property, were clamorous with the conſul to avenge them of the tyrant. But that wiſe and juſt magiſtrate refuſing to paſs ſentence before the guilt was proved. Scipio Naſica, whom fear and ſelf-intereſt alone had ſuddenly transformed into a champion of liberty, ruſhed out, at the head of ſome deſperate partizans, upon the defenceleſs tribune; and put him to a barbarous and ignominious death with a vile weapon, the uſe of which could only have been excuſed againſt a ſavage and noxious animal: and thus fell Tiberius Gracchus, an illuſtrious victim to a rapacious and implacable ſenate."

Remarkable Anecdotes of the French Nation, before the Revolution, indicatory of that great Event.

THE national levity was inſenſibly declining about the American war. In 1782, a writer deſcribes the ladies as being all *Anglomancs*; and, indeed, about this time, after the ſplendid victory of Rodney, the faſhionable female Pariſians wore bonnets *à la Rodney*. For the vanquiſhed, voluntarily to exhibit the honours, and thus to rejoice in the advantages of the enemy, is a curious fact in the hiſtory of human

nature,

nature, and an instance of the most singular levity. Indeed, about this time, the French were gradually metamorphosing themselves into English manners; and an idea of the excellence of the British government was rapidly propagating among the people. These English maxims were, for a while, tolerated; as the court considered them only as temporary levity in the nation, which would pass like its former ones. But liberty was insensibly acquiring a form and a voice; and the bonnets *à la Rodney* shew, that though the infant first appeared in sport, its strength and growth gathered till it rose with a gigantic force.

This is apparent by the following anecdote. The influenza spread about this time; and that also was converted into a fashionable dress; the hats and bonnets of the frivolous Parisians, were all *influenzas*. The count de Vergennes, in a conversation, was describing the singularity of this epidemic disorder, and said, it was called *le mal Russe*, because it first appeared at Petersburgh. —We are threatened, observed a duchess present—*With another malady*, which *will come* from *America*.—What is that madam? interrogated Vergennes,—The *Independanza*, replied the fair Cassandra; I am informed, that our troops in that country, are delighted in finding that every soldier may hope to become a general, if he shews any talents for war; that the Americans acknowledge no distinction of nobility and rank, and that all men are equal. This infinitely pleases the French; in their return home, they will dwell with rapture on these events; they will tell their relations and friends all they have seen, and in what manner men become independent; they will teach here what they have learnt there. —The count de Vergennes was greatly embarrassed at this effusion. This minister had formerly persuaded himself, that the separation of the colonies from the mother country, and the war of France, would ever after have a fatal influence on the future existence of England. But our country shewed resources of which our enemies appeared ignorant.

The government, on this occasion, lowered itself even to interfere and tyrannise over the fashions and glory of the fair sex. In 1777, a *coeffure* was announced of an allegorical nature, called *aux insurgens*; to the insurgents. This dress, however, never appeared, as it was immediately forbidden by government! But, to prove the inconsistency of this volatile administration, six months afterward a political engraving was advertised for by subscription, in which their triumph was celebrated, and called, 'America Independent.'

Extract from a celebrated Author, illustrative of the present State of France.

To the Editor of the Hibernian Magazine.

SIR,

HAPPENING, the other day, to look into Butler's remains, I was so much struck with the relation between the following passage, and the events of a neighbouring country, that I determined to transcribe it, in order to its being more generally known through the channel of your Magazine.

'Governments, like natural bodies, have their times of growing, perfection, and declining; and according to their constitutions some hold out longer, and some decay sooner than others; but all in their beginnings and infancies are subject to so many infirmities and imperfections, that what Solomon said of a monarchy, 'wo to that kingdom whose prince is a child,' may be more justly said of a new republic; and we may with as much reason say, 'wo be to that people that live under a young government;' for as both must of necessity be under tutors, protectors, and keepers of liberties, until they can give the world an account, that they are equal to the government of themselves (which a prince does in fewer years than a republic can in ages) the people always suffer under so many lords and masters: and though a foundation for liberty be laid, the fruition

of it is for after ages, like the planting of trees, whose shade and fruit is only to be enjoyed by posterity. For what protection can a nation have from a government that must itself be protected? That must maintain guards and armies at their own charge to keep themselves in obedience, that is slavery, until in process of time, by slow degrees that which was rugged at first becomes gentle and easy. For as that which was tyranny at first, does in time become liberty; so there is no liberty, but in the beginning was tyranny. All unripe fruit is harsh, and they that live in new-built houses, are apt to catch diseases and infirmities. Nor is it possible to settle any government by a model, that shall hold, as men contrive ships and buildings; for governments are made, like natural productions, by degrees, according as their materials are brought in by time, and those parts of it that are incongruous in their nature, are cast off.'

C.

Curious Account of Dublin.

The following account of Dublin and its inhabitants is copied from a work recently published entitled "The confessions of James Baptiste Couteau, citizen of France," by Robert Jephson, Esq. On the truth or falsehood of the representations contained therein we shall make no comment, as we fancy the public will readily see from what *party* it comes, and what *ends* it is intended to serve.

MUCH has been said of the beauty of the bay of Dublin; and to speak truth, it is not easy to say more of it than it deserves. In fine weather, the sea looks like a great lake of a transparent blue colour, neither too contracted nor too extensive. The country round, particularly towards the county of Wicklow, forms a magnificent amphitheatre of hills and mountains rising gradually above each other; the tops of some of them seeming to pierce the clouds like pyramids, the sides of others swelled into beautiful bosoms, then gently waving off, and expanded at last into soft green vallies which detain and captivate the eye with the most delicious freshness and verdure. On their slopes, and in the bottoms, you see villas, and summer houses without number, adorned all about with flowering shrubs, and sheltered with young plantations. Old trees, or of a very large growth, are not common,—There is every where cultivation without formality, and rural wildness without savageness or horror. The forms of these hills, mountains, and vallies, so diversified and so engaging, the sea like a great lake, the promontory of Howth at the entrance of the bay on one side, the small town of Clontarf, and several other objects (could they be all together collected in a single picture,) would form, undoubtedly, one of the most delightful landscapes imaginable.

The city of Dublin, though of very great extent, yet seen from the bay, or from any eminence, presents nothing noble or beautiful to the eye of a beholder; and this proceeds entirely from the deficiency of towers, spires, and steeples. Of these I could count I think but two.

I will not hesitate to affirm, that the largest city in the universe, with the most spacious and regular streets, the most uniform houses, the public buildings in the most grand style, as are those of Dublin, nay, allowing them to be all constructed of polished marble, but destitute of steeples, spires, and towers, will never make a striking object of vision, or fill the eye of a spectator who looks at it from a distant view, and considers it only as a component part of a picture.

Besides the beauty which arises from a diversified surface, without the aid of certain objects elevated above it, the space occupied appears much less than the reality; and for these reasons the sea is never seen to such advantage as when covered with shipping; and we are always deceived in our conjectures as to the breadth of an unbroken expanse of water, the mensuration constantly proving it to be considerably greater than was imagined before the experiment.

I felt

I felt the moſt lively ſatisfaction in conſidering the paucity of theſe ſtructures; for as erections of this kind generally belong to temples and churches I immediately concluded that the inhabitants had little or no religion, and that if they were as indifferent to the interior of worſhip as they ſeemed to be to the outſide, atheiſm, and the enlightened impiety of our new philoſophy, would ſoon make a thriving progreſs among them. The god of cards and dice has a temple, called Daly's, dedicated to his honour in Dublin, much more magnificent than any temple to be found in that city dedicated to the God of the Univerſe.

The appearance of the mob, who ſwarm on the quays and block up the paſſages to the city, delighted me greatly. Covered with rags and dirt, without breeches, ſhirts or ſhoes, full of animal ſpirits, and the ſpirit of whiſkey, "Aye! aye!" ſays I, "here is the true ſtuff for reformers! What a felicity muſt it be to live under a conſtitution of their modelling!"

On advancing further into the city, and ſeeing every thing ſo different, my ſpirits ſunk in proportion. Appearances were changed entirely: large ſtreets, ſhops well furniſhed with all ſorts of commodities, creditable houſes, an excellent foot-way, public buildings (churches excepted) all magnificent, and handſome carriages rolling along, filled with modeſt and moſt beautiful ladies. Alas! thought I, this does not look like the work of my reformers; the gentry I fear, have got the beſt end of the ſtaff in this capital: but, with the help of the devil, let us never deſpair of any thing.

Although the houſes in general and, particularly in the new ſtreets, are well finiſhed, cheerful and commodious, there are not many hotels in Dublin of very extraordinary magnitude. Leinſter houſe however is very noble, and has more the air of a palace than any hotel in Paris. Charlemont houſe is very ſtriking (though not near ſo large as the former,) from the beauty of the architecture.

The beauty of the ladies of Ireland is perfectly enchanting. The pleaſant girls of England are in general much prettier than thoſe of the ſame claſs in this country, but the ladies here are full as handſome as Engliſh ladies, and no ſtyle of beauty can exceed them. O God of Love! O Mother of the Graces! what ſhapes! what complexions! what features! what attractions! While I looked at them, I doubted whether, had it been neceſſary, I could have cut all their throats in cold blood, and as a gentleman ought to do.

Guſtavus Adolphus, King of the Goths, who, mounted on his little white mare, was killed by a muſket-ſhot at the battle of Lutzen, but not till after he had received another wound which, as his heavy-headed hiſtorian Harte tells us, made him "decline from the perpendicular,"—this good king uſed to ſay, among other wiſe ſayings, that "we ſee things better with our own eyes than with thoſe of other people." To this truth I fully ſubſcribe, in my capacity of ambaſſador to the *Houghers* and *United Iriſhmen*.

In a country containing near four million of inhabitants, and where the loweſt claſs of people are ſo much addicted to idleneſs and drinking whiſkey, who would not have expected to find at leaſt one hundred thouſand gallant deſperadoes under the two denominations before mentioned? But mark the fact. As to the former, that enemy to all heroiſm the gallows had taken off ſome of them, and the fear of it diſcouraging the reſt, that nurſery of reformers was rooted up, and exiſted no longer. As to the latter, I could find but about five or ſix who had any fixed habitation, and theſe, men in no eſteem, and of no ſort of conſequence; the reſt were poor bankrupt ſhop-keepers, or idle fellows picked up in the ſtreets to be paraded through them on particular occaſions, with a drum beating, and fife whiſtling ſomething like a march before them. A red or blue coat was clapped upon their backs, and a muſket on their ſhoulders, for the purpoſe of the day. After getting drunk with their officers at ſome ale houſe in the ſuburbs, in the evening the red coat and the firelock were taken from them, they received thirteen pence and a kick

in

in the breech, and ſo ended the campaign and the patriotiſm. Theſe I found were but the miſerable dregs and refuſe of the real volunteers of Ireland, who had for ſome time laid down their arms, and who indeed conſiſted of the moſt reſpectable gentry in this kingdom.

All this I mentioned in a confidential letter to the nephew of Damien, but with a ſtrict injunction that he ſhould not communicate a word of the truth to his highneſs*, but keep him in his error, that I might be kept in my appointment; for I apprehended that my patron, who loved his money, would not chuſe the continuance of a conſiderable expence merely to improve my mind and manners by foreign travel.

The duke, it ſeems, depended for his intelligence upon one of the Dublin newſpapers, called "The Evening-Poſt." This was his Gazette and his Goſpel; and though it is only a compilation of groſs miſrepreſentations and falſhoods, he believed in it implicitly. But that indeed is not wonderful, when many who are upon the ſpot do the ſame. It may be conſidered as a ſort of reverſe to the prophecies of Caſſandra; it never tells truth, and is believed in general.

The enemies of Ireland are certainly much obliged to the editors of that paper. It is the real ivory gate of intelligence, "*faiſa ad cælum mittens inſomnia*," and you might as well look for facts in the Arabian Nights Entertainments. Many of the good people of England (that moſt wiſe and credulous nation) alſo put their truſt in its authenticity; but that is not extraordinary, for though there is a conſtant intercourſe between the two iſlands, and a narrow channel only ſeparates them, the Engliſh in general know leſs of the true ſtate of Ireland than of Poland, or the empire of China. I myſelf ſaw a reſpectable merchant of Mancheſter, who came to Dublin in much fear, and as he thought in great peril, upon ſome buſineſs of importance which required his preſence, and who ſeemed ſurprized not to find the ſtreets barricadoed,

NOTE.

* The Duke of Orleans.

and the whole country in a ſtate of rebellion; for the Evening-Poſt told him things would be ſo ſituated in leſs than a fortnight.

Excellent conſequences reſult from this miſrepreſentation on one ſide, and this credulity on the other. The Engliſhman, brave and open in the field, cautious in the counting-houſe, particularly with men of a certain claſs in Ireland, who ſeem to think they have a ſort of natural right to outwit him. His caſh gets the cramp when he thinks of ſending it among men who laugh at him, and either remains at home, or goes to a diſtant market, to enrich traders leſs entitled than his neighbours to any advantage from him. It is computed that Ireland loſes annually at leaſt one hundred thouſand pounds by the patriotiſm of this ſingle news-paper

No engine of miſchief can perform its functions better. It defames all the reſpectable characters of the kingdom, and gives every virtue to the vileſt. It magnifies the failure of every ſpeculating ſtock-jobber into univerſal bankruptcy, and every paltry riot into general inſurrection. The ſpirit of Tom Paine ſeems to pervade its paragraphs. Every evening it calls the king a tyrant, and the parliament a neſt of corrupt traitors, bought with the money of the people to betray their intereſt, and ready to ſell themſelves and their poſterity to the Devil, let him but aſſume the likeneſs of a guinea to tempt them. All this and more is accompanied with conſtant complaints that the preſs has loſt its freedom, and that in ſuch deſpotic times no man dare to ſpeak or publiſh his ſentiments. It reminded me of a prieſt I heard preach at Paris againſt the idle vanities of the world, and who the whole time ſeemed to be only intent upon diſplaying to his congregation a diamond ring which he wore upon his little finger.

Remarks and Sayings of Eminent Men.

GENIUS, bleſt term, of meaning wide,
How oft, how ſtrangely miſapply'd

What mother does not ſee it in her ſon? and what philoſopher meets with ſix times in a century?

It is an obſervation of Machiavel's, that the more democratic any ſtate is, by the fewer perſons it is governed.

There is nothing in general of which perſons are ſo liberal as of their advice. It coſts them infinitely leſs than any thing elſe that they can give. When, however, it is accompanied with liberality in ſuperior matters, it ſhews that it is not given merely to exhibit ſome fancied ſuperiority of intellect.

A fool, ſays the Italian proverb, ſees more in his own houſe, than a wiſe man in the houſe of another. This may be, perhaps the reaſon, that a fool's affairs are in general ſo wretchedly managed.

The *omnis* is always the *nullus homo*. A man who pretends to know every thing, never knows any thing. A man of general information, as he is called, has, in reality, never any upon a particular ſubject.

Any thing devoid of taſte, we are apt to call Gothic. It ſeems a perverſion of the word. What is there more ſublime than a good Gothic building, or more beautiful than a good Gothic ornament?

"We ſhould make the completeſt political character that ever exiſted between us," ſaid a quondam man of the people in England, to his friend. "I, you know, have all the great vices, and you have all the little ones." Yet the poor people muſt, perhaps, be ever in the hands of ſome politician thus deformed.

Some one accuſed ſir Robert Walpole, of corrupting the nation. "I found them ſo," was his reply; "I did not make them ſo." And who, indeed, can be corrupted without his conſent? What temptation would ever have had the leaſt effect upon the virtue of Andrew Marvel?

"Were honour," ſaid that excellent monarch, Louis XII. of France, "baniſhed from the face of the earth, it ſtill ſhould be found in the breaſt of a king." This monarch ſaid nobly, when he was preſſed to puniſh ſome perſons, who had been inimical to him when he was the heir apparent to the throne of France——"The king of France," ſaid he, "ſhould never avenge the injuries of the duke of Orleans."

It is one of the homages that vice pays to virtue, when the ſpeculations of a bad man vary from his practice. "A king," ſays that monſter of tyranny, Louis XI. of France, in his inſtructions to his ſon, the dauphin, afterwards Charles VIII. "has greater obligations to keep the law and the commandments of God than any of his ſubjects. If," adds he, "a king would lift up pure and clean hands towards heaven, he ſhould be ſatisfied with his own domain, and with the ſubſidies that he has been uſed to have from his ſubjects; he ſhould be afraid to raiſe any new ones, unleſs in the extremeſt neceſſity, and for the good of his ſubjects. He ſhould in every thing preſer the good of the whole, to that of any of its parts. A kingdom," adds he, "is always upon the decline, and near its fall, when *private intereſt* begins to prevail over *public utility*."

The following conciſe and whimſical account of England, was given ſome years ſince by count Oxenſteirn, after his departure from London: "England is really the queen of the iſles——the metropolis and arſenal of Neptune—it is the treaſury of Europe—the kingdom of Bacchus—the ſchool of Epicurus—the academy of Venus—the country of Mars—the receſs of Minerva—the ſupport of Holland—the ſcourge of France—the purgatory of thoſe who are advocates for ſlavery—and the paradiſe of thoſe who are lovers of liberty."

"Politics,"

"Politics," says the elegant and ingenious Mr. Grenville, in his Maxims, "is the food of sense exposed to the hunger of folly." And indeed it seems to be devoured with so voracious an appetite, that no good assimilation or chylification of it takes place in the body politic in consequence of it. The appetite is great, the digestion imperfect.

"No one," says Aristotle, "can govern well, unless he has himself submitted to have been governed."

"No one," says Plato, in his second Alcibiades, "ever pretends to make shoes, without having served an apprenticeship to the business of shoemaking. Yet," says that great philosopher, "no man appears to despair of his talents, in the art of government, though he has never applied his thoughts to that most difficult of all arts, till the instant in which he commences his nice and difficult occupation.

Solomon has long ago said, that there was nothing new under the sun. The present French system of equality was tried by the Anabaptists of Munster, in the year 1534, under the auspices of John of Leyden, a taylor, of Holland, and Knipperdolling, his worthy colleague. In the year 1535, however, the bishop took possession of his town, and executed the leaders of this system. The Anabaptists, however, called in the aid of religion to stimulate the efforts of their followers, and did not, as in the case of our wise neighbours, worship merely, *entes rationes*, abstract ideas. They indeed revered one in their adoration of reason, of half a line from Horace—

Insanire docent ratione——

They teach the world to worship reason,
That is, sacrilege and treason.

Under every government one or a few must govern, and never the many. As Goldsmith says, "Those that think, must govern those that act." There never was a more complete democracy than that of Athens, yet was it not always moulded at will by *one* wise or one artful man? Was it not successively in the hands of Peneles, Alcibiades, Cleon, &c. and was there not always a perpetual squabble for this very high privilege? Is it not then better to have recourse to hereditary governors who succeed of course without contest and without dispute, than to those whose election is always a source of disquiet and confusion; who laugh in their sleeve at the people who are duped by their pretensions, and who in general suffer at last by the many-headed monster, whom they imagined they had been able to tame, and to keep in chains of their own making?

Bussy de Rabutine says very comically of love attachments in persons of a certain age, that love is like the small pox; the later you have it in life, in general, the more violent and dangerous it is. Ovid says prettily,

Turpe senex miles. Turpe senilis amor.

Grey hairs but ill become the soldier's arms,
Nor with more credit yield to beauty's charms.

Some persons appear to relish certain things the more, from not understanding them.

There is no virtue, perhaps, that with respect to the advantages arising from it to others, may not be so well supplied by a vice as generosity. Vanity almost alone will often perform all its functions.

"Defeur des bon mots, mauvais caractere," says the excellent Pascal. The rage of saying bright things, is as bad a disease as the mind can be affected with. Some one asked why his friend was an infidel. "He is an infidel," replied he, "because he imagines that there are more lively things to be said against religion than in favour of it."

The Political History of Europe, for the Year 1790.

CHAP V.

(Continued from our last.)

IN the next section of the letter, lord Cornwallis assures the directors, "that it will be of the utmost importance, that the principal landholders and traders in the interior parts of the country should be restored to such circumstances as to enable them to support their families with decency." Had the right honourable gentleman been year after year boasting of the prosperity of the province of Bengal, (asked Mr. Francis) and was it only in the year 1790, that it was recommended that the principal land-holders and traders in the provinces should be restored to the power of supporting their families with decency? This was a fresh proof of the miserable and ruinous state of Bengal. The next paragraph confessed, that agriculture and internal commerce had for many years been gradually declining, and that at present, excepting the class of Shroffs and Banyans, the inhabitants of these provinces were advancing hastily to a general state of poverty and wretchedness; and lord Cornwallis said, "in that description he must also include almost every zemindar in the company's territories." These facts, Mr. Francis said, he told them long ago, and therefore he concurred with lord Cornwallis, when he said, in the same paragraph, "that these miserable effects were owing to the bad management of the late government."

Mr. Francis next mentioned the paragraph relative to opium; "he (lord Cornwallis) doubted not but the relief given to the Ryots, may occasion some increase of price on the offers that will be made by the candidates for the contract; but he was persuaded, that the loss would be more than compensated to the company, by the encouragement that would be given to the Ryots to extend the cultivation of the poppy." Thus, said Mr. Francis, lord Cornwallis dares not tell the company of a loss without always offering a compensation. Mr. Francis reprobated the extension of the cultivation of opium: poppies, he said, were the most noxious weeds that grew: had it been an extension of the cultivation of grain, he should have thought the suggestion a laudable one.

In answer to Mr. Francis, Mr. Devaynes, the chairman of the company, declared, that the company were in no need whatever of credit; it was not true that they were sending out their silver and other exports upon credit; they had already paid for their usual quantity of silver, and were ready to pay to-morrow for the quantity now in treaty, if a fair price was agreed upon.

Mr. Dundas declared his astonishment, that any man could so wilfully have attempted to pervert every line he had quoted of the letters from lord Cornwallis; and by selecting passages partially, and detaching them from the context, pervert their sense, misapply their reference, and destroy their meaning. He hoped gentleman would carefully peruse those letters in their closets, and he was confident that every candid man would be convinced, that the honourable gentleman's assertions were unfounded.

The facts stated by Mr. Dundas were then moved in the form of resolutions, and agreed to by the committee.

On the 15th of April, sir John Riggs Miller informed the house of the proceedings of the committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of *weights and measures*. His speech, upon this occasion, contained a full and accurate detail of the various means which had been suggested for obtaining a true and fixed standard of measure.

During the course of the session, a great number of petitions from various parts of Great-Britain, had been presented, praying for the repeal of the act for subjecting dealers in tobacco to the excise, which had passed in the last session of parliament. These petitions were, on the motion of Mr. Sheridan, referred to a committee of the whole house; and the 16th of April was fixed for taking them into consideration. On that day Mr. Sheridan began a long and eloquent speech, with an invective against the whole system of the excise laws; in which he illustrated and urged with great force all the usual topics which have been employed upon that popular thesis. He then adverted to the peculiar hardships of the tobacco bill; and enforced the objections which had been made last year, by a number of allegations taken from the petitions, which had been presented, and information he had received from the manufacturers themselves.

From the mass of evidence which had been given on the subject of this act, Mr. Sheridan drew the following conclusions. First, that the export trade to foreign countries must be greatly injured, if not totally destroyed by the act. The price paid for licences was proportioned to the quantity of tobacco manufactured, and, consequently, it ought to be considered as a tax, which must raise the price of the article in the foreign markets. This was contrary to every sound principle of trade, which condemned all burdens laid, without absolute necessity, on articles of exportation. Again, if a tobacconist was in the act of getting ready to execute an order from abroad, he must suspend his work, if the excise officer should come to take a survey; he must attend him whilst weighing the stock; and many hours, perhaps some days, being lost in this business, the vessel in which he was to ship the goods ordered by his foreign correspondent, probably might be obliged to put to sea in the mean time, and thus the order would be lost, and perhaps the customer, for ever. As to the encouragement which the act gave to smuggling, though its avowed object was to suppress it, he observed, that formerly, one difficulty which attended the smuggling of tobacco

was, that even after it was landed and houſed, it was ſtill liable to ſeizure. But this difficulty was completely removed by the preſent act; for, the moment it got under the roof of the tobacconiſt, it was as ſacred as if it had paid duty.

Among the many hardſhips of the manufacturers under this act, there were two of a very ſerious nature. One, that the tobacco during the proceſs of its manufacture might, from the moiſture or dryneſs of the air, loſe or gain more in weight, than the table laid down in the act allowed. What, then, was the manufacturer to do? He could not anſwer for the ſtate of the atmoſphere; and if his goods had decreaſed in weight through heat, or encreaſed through moiſture, without any act of his, to a degree beyond the ſtandard eſtabliſhed by the act, then was he liable to ruinous fines and penalties. The commiſſioners, before they could, in juſtice, levy theſe fines, ought to aſcertain that the weather will always be in that preciſe ſtate of heat or cold which the act ſuppoſed it would be. They ought to make chriſtmas give ſecurity for froſt; take a bond for hot weather from Auguſt, and oblige damps and fogs to take out permits. It was true, that where the increaſe or decreaſe, beyond the allowed table, appeared to have been really the effect of the weather, and not of any intention in the manufacturer to defraud the revenue, the commiſſioners ordered the goods, if ſeized, to be reſtored, and the penalty remitted. But he had two ſtrong objections to this exerciſe of illegal mercy by the commiſſioners. Firſt, it gave them a diſpenſing power, which parliament had not thought proper to allow even to the king. And, ſecondly, this diſpenſing power might be uſed to very bad purpoſes. When the law was harſh and ſevere, and the executive power indulgent, and willing to ſoften its rigour, the people would be led to diſlike their own repreſentatives, who could paſs a rigorous law, and to fly to the crown for relief againſt it. If a diſpenſing power could be tolerated, it muſt be when the benefit of it was general, and extended, without exception, to every claſs of ſubjects without diſtinction. But in the caſe of remitting fines to manufacturers who ſhould have incurred them, an inquiſition might be ſet on foot into the life and political principles of each individual, and thoſe only might feel the indulgence of the commiſſioners who ſhould be found to be the friends and ſupporters of the ſubſiſting adminiſtration.

The ſecond hardſhip, perhaps greater than any other, conſidered in a mere commercial light, was, that the myſteries of their trade were laid open, to the irreparable loſs of their families and fortunes. Of the value of ſome of theſe myſteries the committee might form an idea, when they recollected that it had been proved in evidence, that one manufacturer had refuſed 20,000l. for the diſcloſure of a ſecret in the manufacturing of tobacco that was peculiar to himſelf.

When the manufacturers were under examination at the bar, they had not let fall any expreſſion, which might intimate, that it was their intention to quit the trade if the act was not repealed; they thought that ſuch an intimation would not be decent in them, as it would appear like a threat; but what their reſpect for parliament would not ſuffer them to utter at the bar, they had ſaid to him in private; and he believed he might aſſure the committee, if the bill was not repealed, the tobacco manufacture would be loſt to this country.

Mr. Sheridan now aſked the chancellor of the exchequer, what were the mighty advantages gained by the revenue, which could be conſidered as a compenſation for ſuch hardſhips and encroachments upon the liberty of the ſubject? The produce was but 25,000l. more than was collected on tobacco before this act paſſed, and the duty was raiſed from 11¼d. per lb. to 15d. Would any man to whom the rights of the people were dear, for ſo inſignificant an increaſe of revenue invade thoſe rights; but, above all, would he, for ſuch an increaſe, riſk the loſs of the whole? which he verily believed would happen if the act was not repealed. Mr. Sheridan concluded his remarks by moving the following reſolution: "That the ſurvey of the exciſe is inapplicable to the manufactory of tobacco."

The chancellor of the exchequer, in reply to Mr. Sheridan, obſerved, that the chief turn of his argument had been directed againſt the whole ſyſtem of exciſe, a ſyſtem which raiſed no leſs a ſum annually than ſix millions and a half of the revenue, and without which ſyſtem, he believed, neither the reſources of the country, nor the ingenuity of man, would be competent to raiſe ſo conſiderable a ſum. In his motion, however, he ſtopped ſhort, and objected barely to the exciſe on tobacco. He was willing to leave the manufacturer of malt, the manufacturer of ſoap, the manufacturer of ſtarch, the manufacturer of candles, and the dealers in wine and ſpirituous liquors, ſubject to all that intolerable tyranny and oppreſſion which he had deſcribed with ſo much energy and eloquence. If the the tobacco act were to be taken up on general principles, the chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, he was at a loſs to know how it applied to the conſtitution more than any other exciſe bill, paſſed at any former period, and therefore ſtopping ſhort, as the honourable gentleman had done, and confining himſelf ſolely to the tobacco act, his general argument was inconſiſtent and contradictory.

The chancellor of the exchequer next obſerved, that it was his duty, and the duty of that houſe, to receive, with a conſiderable degree of caution and doubt, the evidence delivered at their bar; he meant no reflection on the gentlemen; he believed they were very worthy men, but they might have been actuated conſiderably by prejudices, which naturally might be expected to have ariſen in the minds of perſons obviouſly intereſted. The honourable gentleman himſelf had ſtated that the manufacturers were, before the act, the only medium for conveying the illicit tobacco from the ſmuggler to the conſumer; and taking this for granted, and the ſtatement of the tobacconiſts themſelves, that eight millions of pounds weight were annually ſmuggled, the conſequence would then evidently appear, that for

years

years they had divided among them 400,000 pounds ſterling, of which ſum the revenue had been defrauded; and, if an average could be taken, each man's ſhare of this plunder was more than a thouſand pounds annually. The houſe being in poſſeſſion of this notorious and direct fraud, he was ſure it was not aſking too much of them to weigh well the evidence before they decided againſt the remedy already provided for the evil. As to the argument about the diſcovery of the myſteries, and the great danger of the manufacturers ſecrets being expoſed, upon which ſo much ſtreſs had been laid: if the ſecrets were ſo eaſily diſcoverable by an exciſe-man upon a mere view, they muſt undoubtedly be known to the manufacturers workmen, and conſequently at all times liable to be divulged. Mr. Pitt concluded with obſerving, that during the exiſtence of the act, the conſumption had very conſiderably encreaſed, which was a complete refutation, and a concluſive anſwer to the aſſertion of the act's being likely to drive the manufacturer from this country. The public had already, in the two leaſt productive quarters of the year, received 130,000l. over and above the wonted income of revenue from tobacco in the ſame quarters before the act paſſed; and in all probability, the difference on the next two quarters of exciſe would make the whole produce of the difference 306,000l. at the leaſt.

The motion was powerfully ſupported by ſir Grey Cooper, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. Fox. The firſt contended, that the evidence of the manufacturers and officers of exciſe had uncontrovertibly eſtabliſhed the following propoſitions.

1. That there is no mode by which the ſurvey can be made, ſave only by taking the whole ſtock of the manufacturer.

2. That ſtock cannot be taken by any other manner than by weight.

3 That it is abſolutely neceſſary to except from being weighed, all that part of the ſtock, that is in the actual operation of manufacture.

4. That this exception deſtroys the rule.

Mr. Wyndham reprobated the ſpeech of the chancellor of the exchequer, as a laboured and indecent panegyric upon the whole ſyſtem of exciſe laws, and ſuch as had never before been heard in that houſe. No one would venture to aſſert, that the exciſe was not adverſe to the principles of the conſtitution. It was an evil which, perhaps, circumſtances had made neceſſary to prevent a greater; but neceſſity alone could juſtify it. It might itſelf become the greateſt of all evils. Conſidered even as a neceſſary meaſure, it ſhould be uſed with caution: it might be puſhed beyond its due extent; it might be diſgraced by being injudiciouſly managed; it might, like a tool, be ſpoilt by being worked with too much. It had been avowed, that it was to be limited only juſt as the ſtate of our finances might admit. He lamented that the nation ſeemed ſo much diſpoſed to ſacrifice every other conſideration to *revenue*, and expreſſed his fears that the monied intereſts had ſo totally corrupted all ranks of people, that they ſeemed entirely to have changed and altered their notions upon great political ſubjects, on which formerly every man felt alarm and jealouſy.

Mr. Secretary Grenville ſtrongly proteſted againſt the manner in which the queſtion had been argued, as tending to raiſe a clamour againſt laws, upon which, as thoſe gentlemen well knew, the whole national credit, and with it the very exiſtence of the empire depended.

The members for the city of London and for Southwark ſpoke in favour of the motion; and Mr. Sheridan, after a long reply, having altered the queſtion to a motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the tobacco act, the committee at length divided,

Ayes	147
Noes	191

——Majority 48

An act was afterwards paſſed to explain and amend the act of the laſt year, and to relieve the manufacturers from certain hardſhips therein. Upon the third reading of this act, ſir Watkin Lewis moved that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted, giving the right of a trial by jury to all the perſons ſubject to the act.

The Attorney General objected to the clauſe, as a dangerous experiment upon what conſtituted one-third of the revenue of the kingdom. He remarked, that the mode of collecting the exciſe had ſtood now near a century and a half; yet it was never, during that time, diſcovered that any danger aroſe to the conſtitution from it. He concluded with ſaying, he ſhould vote againſt the clauſe.

Mr. Beaufoy replied, and in ſtrong terms reprobated the encroachments which the exciſe was making on the liberty of the people, and contended for the neceſſity of inſerting the clauſe: as did Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Watſon, Mr. Sawbridge, and Mr. Martin; but upon a diviſion of the houſe,

The noes were	100
Ayes	22
Majority	78

On the 15th of April the chancellor of the exchequer opened the budget for the year 1790. He began by congratulating the committee upon the proſperous ſtate of the finances of the country, which he was that day enabled to lay before them, not upon ſpeculation and from conjecture, but upon facts. After ſtating the items of the ſupplies voted, and of the ways and means, he called the attention of the committee to the ſum ſtated as the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund—This he ſaid was eſtimated upon an average of the three laſt years, which would give an average of 500,000l. leſs than the produce of the laſt year, and which, conſequently, could not be conſidered as an unfair one; and, by that eſtimate, it would appear that the growing ſurplus of the conſolidated fund was 1,903,000l.; to this was to be added an encreaſe on taxes not taken into that eſtimate, amounting to 60,000l. He took for balances of arrears 100,000l. and for an encreaſe on the tobacco duties another 100,000l. He was ſanguine in his expectation of the produce from the arrears of aſſeſſed taxes,

which in the last year amounted to 240,000l. over the permanent assessment; there still remained out-standing arrears to the amount of 600,000l. which gradually were to be drawn in; and, from the exertions made for that purpose, he conceived he might justly reckon upon 150,000l. being brought in during the present year; all which sums added together, would give a total of ways and means of 5,996,000l. which sum was more than sufficient to meet the supply, and afforded fair ground to estimate the growing produce of the consolidated fund for the next year, at 2,300,000l. Mr. Pitt then proceeded to state the extraordinary expences which had been defrayed since the year 1786, with the assistance only of a loan of a single million, which had been borrowed last year. He recapitulated the unforeseen encrease of the peace establishment from various causes, such as the aggravated extraordinaries of the navy, arising from large purchases of timber, and other stores; the extraordinaries of the army, owing to the unliquidated demands at the end of the war; the expence of the armament in 1787, the charge which the generosity of parliament had incurred on account of the loyalists; the debts of the prince of Wales; all of which, with the reduction of the national debt, would be found to amount to six millions. The encrease of revenue, which had enabled the public thus to meet the various charges he had mentioned, he regarded as permanent, and as originating in two causes; the suppression of smuggling, and the encrease of the commerce of the country. The exports, as valued by the custom-house entries, for last year, amounted to no less a sum than 18,513,000l.; of which the British manufactured goods exported amounted to 13,494,000l.; upon an average of the exports six years prior to the American war, which average he took on account of those years being the period in which our commerce flourished most; it appeared, that the British manufactured goods exported, amounted to no more than 10,342,000l. The imports for the last year, amounted to a higher sum than was ever before known, being valued at 17,828,000l. At first sight, this encrease of import might appear disadvantageous, as it would seem to lessen the balance of trade in favour of the country; this the committee, however, would perceive, upon investigation, not to be the case, but that the encrease of imports arose from circumstances which demonstrated the encrease of the wealth and prosperity of the country; it issued from remittances of fortunes of the East and West Indies; from the encrease of importations from Ireland, which gentlemen would recollect was a proof of the encreasing prosperity of that valuable part of the empire; from the Greenland and South Wales fisheries, the imports from which were to be considered as adding to the stock of the country, being wealth poured in from the ocean. Our navigation had encreased in proportion to the encrease of our commerce. In the year 1773, there belonged to British ports 9,224 vessels, and 63,000 seamen; and in the year 1788, 11,485 vessels, and 83,000 seamen; shewing an encrease of seamen in 1788, above the number in 1773, of no less than one-third.

Mr. Pitt concluded with an encomium upon the British constitution; to which, under Providence, the prosperous state of the nation was to be ascribed, and which it was therefore their most sacred duty to maintain inviolate and to defend against all innovations.

Mr. Sheridan differed from the chancellor of the exchequer with respect to the actual receipt, and the actual expenditure. If the averages of 1786-7-8, were taken, it would appear that the receipt for those three years severally had been 15,140,000l. and the expenditure 17,140,000l. making a deficiency of six millions on the whole. From the five millions and a half of three per cents. redeemed, was to be deducted the additional million of exchequer bills issued, the money borrowed last year, the encrease of the navy debt, and one quarter's revenue anticipated, which was every shilling debt incurred, as much as if it had been actually borrowed, making in all 3,500,000l. The average income of four years, including the last year, would be found to be short of what the revenue committee had taken it at, though annual taxes to the amount of 200,000l. had been laid since they made their calculation; and regulations for improving the collection of taxes adopted, which the committee had pointed out as a resource to provide for contingencies, and not as necessary to make good their estimate.—He contended that there was not a single pound applicable to the reduction of the national debt, and declared that nothing would put the finances into a proper state, but either raising the income to the expenditure, or lowering the expenditure to the income; at present there existed a plain deficiency of one million.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, Mr. Sheridan went for an average to a period which had no analogy to the present, in order to take in the year 1786, before the commercial treaty was passed, the new taxes rendered productive, or the regulations for an improved collection adopted; and then compared the permanent revenue with the temporary expenditure. He struck out the produce of the lottery, merely because he disliked a lottery, and retained the temporary expence of the American loyalists, which it was intended to meet. He admitted that the receipt and the expenditure could not be brought to a permanent balance without a considerable reduction of expence; but the time when the revenue committee had calculated that such a balance would be effected, was the end of the year 1790, and not the beginning, and was not, therefore, matter for the discussion of that day.

On the 5th of May Mr. Pitt delivered to the house a message from his majesty, in which he informed them of the violence that had been committed upon two vessels belonging to his majesty's subjects, on the north-west coast of America, by an officer commanding two Spanish ships of war: of his application to the court of Spain for satisfaction: of its claims to an exclusive right of navigation in those seas, and its hostile preparations: and of his majesty's determination

to

to support the honour of his crown, and the rights and interests of his people. The message being read, Mr. Pitt moved that it should be taken into consideration the following day.

On the 6th the message having been again read, Mr. Pitt rose and remarked, that however natural it might be to look with concern upon the circumstances stated in his majesty's message, and all the future possible occurrences to which it might lead, he conceived that he should not do justice to the feelings and public spirit of that house, if he entertained, for a moment, an idea that there could arise any difference of opinion as to measures which such circumstances would make it necessary to adopt. There was no occasion for him to enlarge upon the facts stated in his majesty's message; the bare mention of them (he was persuaded) would prove sufficient to induce the house to give their concurrence to the address which he should move. These facts were: that his majesty's subjects had been forcibly interrupted in a trade which they had carried on, for years, without molestation, in parts of America where they had an incontrovertible right of trading, and in places to which no country could claim an exclusive right of commerce and navigation: that this interruption had been made by a seizure of two ships, their cargo and companies, without any previous notice: that the officers and crews of those vessels had been carried to a Spanish port as prisoners of war, and the cargoes of the vessels appropriated to the use of the captors, without even the form of condemnation or judicature, which has always been deemed necessary, even in times of war.—He wished to abstain from every word of aggravation; the statement of these facts was sufficient to induce a British house of commons to demand ample restitution to the individuals injured, and full satisfaction to the nation for its insulted honour. It was true, that one of the vessels had been delivered up by the viceroy of Mexico, but no satisfaction to the nation had thereby been given; on the contrary, the court of Madrid had advanced a claim to the exclusive right of navigation in those seas, that was unfounded and exorbitant, indefinite in its consequences, aiming destruction to our valuable fisheries in the southern ocean, and tending to the annihilation of a commerce in its infancy, which we were just beginning to carry on to the profit of the country, in hitherto unfrequented parts of the globe; it was therefore necessary and incumbent upon the nation to adopt such measures as might in future prevent any such disputes. When, in addition to this conduct on the part of Spain, the house were also acquainted, by the message, of the vigorous preparations making in the different sea-ports of that kingdom, there could not be a doubt of the propriety of our preparing to act with vigour and effect in support of the honour of his majesty's crown, and the interests of his people. At the same time the house, he was confident, would heartily agree in his majesty's wish, that the present dispute might be terminated amicably, and that we should not be driven to the necessity of having recourse to measures of hostility.

Mr. Pitt concluded by moving an address in the usual form, which being seconded by Mr. Grenville, Mr. Fox rose, and said he should give his vote most heartily for the address, in which he believed the house would be unanimous. At the same time, he could not avoid expressing a wish that the message had been more full; and particularly that it ought to have acquainted the house what our ships were doing in those parts of America, when they were seized. Mr. Fox then remarked, that it was now scarcely a fortnight since the minister had given that house the most flattering account of the prosperous state of the country; and in no part of his speech did he seem more confident, than in the assurances he gave the house of the prospect of the continuance of peace. He knew at that time that the ships had been seized, and that the crews had been sent to a Spanish port prisoners of war; he understood that the Spanish ambassador had not only avowed the capture, but accompanied it with a complaint and requisition that his majesty would not suffer his subjects to trade on those coasts, and fish in the southern ocean. It was generally known that Spain was carrying on great armaments. The right honourable gentleman had better opportunities of knowing what the extent of the armament was, than he could pretend to; but when Spain was arming, it was not very reasonable to think that we should be long at peace. He mentioned these circumstances not only as proofs of a strange inconsistency in the minister's language, but because the extravagance of the hopes holden out by ministers had added greatly to the disappointment, the alarm, and the fears of the public, when they suddenly found those hopes falsified. Had not such fallacious expectations been excited, he trusted that his majesty's message would not have had the effect on the public funds, and the minds of men, which it had produced.

Mr. Pitt replied, that the right honourable gentleman was mistaken in his statement of the circumstances to which he had referred. He had said, "We knew every thing when the budget was opened, that we know now." The case was directly the reverse. We knew nothing of the facts in question, but what we had learned from the statement of the Spanish ambassador, whose communication was extremely vague and general, and related only to the capture of one of the vessels, and that without the particulars. He had said, we then knew the whole of the claim of Spain; whereas we did not know it distinctly, till at a period subsequent to the budget-day. Neither did we know the extent of the preparations of the court of Spain in her several ports, till a very few days since. But the right honourable gentleman would give him leave, in his turn, to make a single remark on what had fallen from him. The right honourable gentleman had affirmed, that he for months had known of the armaments of Spain, and yet, in the course of the present session, he had argued on the propriety of diminishing the forces of the country, and had expressly contended that we had nothing to apprehend from the court of Spain.

Several motions for papers relative to the dispute with Spain were afterwards made by the members

members of the oppoſition, the objects of which were to aſcertain, firſt, the preciſe nature of the tranſaction at Nootka Sound, and the value of the trade which it was intended to eſtabliſh in that part of the world; and, ſecondly, the dates of the communication made by the court of Madrid of the ſeizure of the Engliſh ſhips, and of its grounds for having ſo done; and after, the dates of the intelligence received of the hoſtile preparations of that power. Theſe motions were made with a view to cenſure the conduct of the chancellor of the exchequer, who, it was ſaid, in his ſpeech upon the opening of the budget, had held forth the great advantages of the ſouth-ſea trade, at the time he knew it to be both inſignificant and precarious: and the proſpect of a continuance of peace, when he knew we were upon the point of being embroiled with Spain.

Theſe motions were reſiſted by adminiſtration, as tending to a diſcloſure of circumſtances, which, in the preſent conjuncture, it would be dangerous to divulge; and the imputations they were intended to convey, were met with a general denial of their truth, and declarations that they ſhould be ready to meet the charges fully and directly, as ſoon as it could be done with propriety. Upon a diviſion, there appeared for the production of papers 121, againſt it 213.

A motion was alſo made by Mr. Francis, for an account of all the appointments of ambaſſadors to Madrid ſince the laſt peace, the ſalaries paid them, and the periods of their reſidence. This motion being acceded to, and the papers laid before the houſe, Mr. Francis moved a reſolution grounded upon them, that it appearing, "that ſince the year 1783, four ambaſſadors had been appointed to the court of Madrid, and an expence incurred on their account of 35,602l. and that no ambaſſadors had reſided there but for thirteen months, his majeſty ſhould be requeſted to give directions, for the due performance in future of the ſervices belonging to thoſe appointments." In anſwer to the charge implied in Mr. Francis's motion, a circumſtantial account was given of the cauſes, which had prevented the reſidence of the ambaſſadors in Spain; and the order of the day being called for, the houſe divided, for the order 95, againſt it 59.

In the houſe of lords, the addreſs, in anſwer to the meſſage, was moved by the duke of Leeds, and ſeconded by lord Rawdon, and a motion for the production of papers relative to the capture of the veſſels, and to the armaments preparing in Spain, was negatived without a diviſion. On the 12th of May, another motion was made by the earl of Kinnoul upon the ſame ſubject. His lordſhip obſerved, that for his own part, he ſhould not heſitate to declare, that he ſtrongly ſuſpected the miniſter of having, for purpoſes beſt known to himſelf, kept back, for a conſiderable time, the information given to the houſe by his majeſty's meſſage. He ſuſpected adminiſtration alſo of having neglected to make a timely preparation, proportioned to the armaments of Spain, by which neglect that country had been encouraged to defend the aggreſſion complained of. He condemned his majeſty's ſervants for having deluded the country by holding out a proſpect of permanent peace, when they muſt have known the probable grounds of an approaching war. He judged it proper, therefore, to move for the [illegible] of the firſt official information received. He wiſhed not to move for any paper that could be objected to on the grounds of ſtate ſecrecy. The ſubſtance of the information given in the remonſtrance of the Spaniſh ambaſſador had been ſtated in his majeſty's meſſage; he deſired only to have the date of the receipt of that information. This could in no ways prove injurious to the intereſts of the country, and he thought it would neither be candid to the houſe, nor honourable to the miniſter, to refuſe it. In concluſion, lord Kinnoul moved for "An humble addreſs to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order to be laid before the houſe, the date of the receipt of the remonſtrance preſented by the Spaniſh ambaſſador to his majeſty's miniſters, by order of his court."

Lord Walſingham then roſe, and ſaid, that the motion of the noble lord could not be agreed to, unleſs the houſe departed from a rule which they had invariably and wiſely obſerved; that of never ſuffering papers to be produced relative to a negociation with a foreign power, pending ſuch negociation.

The motion was ſupported by lord Porcheſter, lord Carliſle, and lord Stormont:—and the queſtion being put, the houſe divided, and there appeared,

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On the 10th of May, a vote of credit for one million paſſed the houſe of commons without oppoſition.

On the 11th of May, the chancellor of the exchequer, after ſtating the amount of the claims given in by the American loyaliſts, the amount allowed by the commiſſioners, and the ſums already paid; moved, that the ſum of 224,000l. be granted for farther payments; and the ſum of 32,000l. to make good the loſſes ſuſtained by certain perſons, inhabitants of the United States of America. Some of theſe, he ſaid, had ſuſtained very heavy loſſes by a conduct which entitled them to the munificence of this country; and it was found on enquiry, that the reaſon why they had not applied in perſon for compenſation, was, that their loſſes had deprived them of the means of leaving America. At the ſame time he gave notice, that on the enſuing Tueſday he ſhould propoſe a compenſation, by way of perpetual annuity, to the Penn family, whoſe loſſes were eſtimated by the commiſſioners at 500,000l. and, alſo, for ſome other claims not yet provided for.

He then moved a mode of compenſation for ſuch perſons as ſuſtained loſſes by ſupplying the army or the navy with ſtores, proviſions, &c. for ſuch as ſuffered by the ceſſion of Florida, and for ſuch as ſuffered by loſſes of income ariſing from offices.

On the 14th, the chancellor of the exchequer called the attention of the committee to the loſſes ſuſtained by the family of Penn. Their caſe, he ſaid, was different from that of any other of the American loyaliſts, and could not

governed by any of the rules already laid down by the house. He stated their allowed loss to be 500,000l. and proposed to grant to them and their heirs an annuity of 4000l. to be paid out of the consolidated fund. He observed, that the state of Pennsylvania, sensible of the great merit of the family, had granted a sum of 130,000l. sterling, to be paid by instalments. The fact, however, was, that 11,000l. was all that had been paid, though the family had no reason to doubt the ultimate payment. He thought that the granting of this annuity, in the manner proposed, would be a strong mark of the national generosity and respect for the services of their great ancestor. He hoped the committee would think with him, that the annuity he had proposed was neither profuse on the one hand, nor sparing on the other. He concluded by moving a resolution for granting the said annuity from the 5th of January 1790.

Mr. F. Montagu and other members were of opinion, that 5000l. ought to be the least sum granted as an annuity to that respectable family. Mr. Wilmot argued, that taking the case of Mr. Harford, whose loss was estimated at 130,000l. and who received a compensation of 50,000l. as a rule, a grant of 5000l. per annum would still be below the mark. Mr. Fox and Mr. Francis thought 4000l. sufficient, and declaring they should take the sense of the committee; that sum was agreed upon without a division.

On the 17th of May, a message from his majesty was delivered by the chancellor of the exchequer, acquainting the house with his intentions of granting to the Rev. Dr. Willis, a pension of one thousand pounds a year nett, for twenty-one years; and requesting the assistance of parliament for that purpose: a bill was the next day ordered to be brought in for the purpose mentioned in the message, and passed both houses.

On the 26th of May, the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, upon the tontine act of the last sessions, Mr. Pitt begged leave to remind the committee, that the tontine had originally been proposed as an experiment, and, at the time, it had appeared to him a reasonable expectation, that it would have proved of equal advantage to the public and the subscribers. This, however, had not been the case; and although the tontine originally bore a premium, it had since been at a considerable discount, and if persisted in according to the original terms, the individuals who had taken the whole of it must sustain a very considerable loss; an event which he had little doubt but that the committee would feel it became them to endeavour to guard against, and the more especially, if any means of doing so could be suggested which would not militate against the public interest. The committee would recollect, that when he had first opened the subject, with a view of affording the original subscribers relief, he had hinted at enlarging the time of nomination from October to April; but, upon mature consideration, it had appeared, that although such a measure would afford the original subscribers essential relief, it could not be adopted with perfect security to those persons who had been already nominated; and therefore, it had been considered as adviseable to push that proposition no farther. He meant to propose to give those who held the shares of the tontine an option of exchanging it for long annuities, and to empower the commissioners of the treasury to nominate to the shares, which might be vacant when the period of nomination to shares should expire, which would be in October next, and to hold the same for the public. By these means gentlemen would see that faith would be kept with the persons whose lives were already interested, the original subscribers would be rescued from the risque they at present ran, in consequence of a speculation, which, *prima facie*, had undoubtedly been a laudable one, and the public itself would be no sufferer.

The proposition of Mr. Pitt, after some opposition, in which it was urged that the subscribers might conceive themselves to be injured, and consequently that their consent ought to be obtained, was adopted by the committee, and a bill passed both houses for carrying it into effect.

The subject of the slave-trade was again moved by Mr. Wilberforce early in the session. The evidence produced by the planters was not gone through till near the close, and the remaining time was employed in examining some additional witnesses in favour of the abolition. The further consideration of the subject was then adjourned.

Upon the 16th of February, the trial of Mr. Hastings re-commenced in Westminster-hall, being the fifty-fifth day of the sitting of the court. The court sat in this session but thirteen days, in which the managers of the house of commons went through the charge relative to the receipt of presents, which was opened by Mr. Anstruther, and the evidence summed up and observed upon, in a speech which lasted two days, by Mr. Fox. The court adjourned on Wednesday the 9th of June, being the sixty-eighth day.

On the 11th day of May, Mr. Burke called the attention of the house to a motion he had to offer upon the subject of the protracted continuance of the trial. After some observations on the petition presented by Mr Hastings to the house of lords, he adverted to what he conceived to be the principal causes of its not having been brought to a speedier conclusion: the first was, the determination of the house of lords, obtained at the instance of Mr. Hastings, to proceed upon all the articles of charge before they came to any decision: another was, that the counsel for Mr. Hastings had insisted upon reading papers at large instead of extracts: but what occasioned, perhaps, the greatest delay, was, that the managers were not made acquainted with the grounds and extent of the principles on which the decisions of the house of lords were made respecting the admissibility of evidence. This made it impossible for them to know how far the next questions, which they intended to put, might,

or might not, militate againſt thoſe principles. He concluded by moving the following reſolutions:

"That this houſe, taking into conſideration the interruptions occaſioned by the occupations of the judges and of the houſe of lords, as alſo the impediments which have occurred, or may occur, in the courſe of the trial of the impeachment of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. doth, without meaning to abandon the truth or importance of the charges, authoriſe the managers of their ſaid impeachment, to inſiſt only upon ſuch and ſo many of the ſaid charges as ſhall appear to them the moſt conducive to the obtaining ſpeedy and effectual juſtice againſt the ſaid Warren Haſtings."

2d, "That the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, from a regard to their own honour, and from the duty which they owe to all the commons of Great Britain, in whoſe name, as well as in their own, they act in the public proſecutions by them carried on before the houſe of lords, are bound to perſevere in their impeachment againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq. late governor of Bengal, until judgment may be obtained upon the moſt important articles in the ſame."

On the 17th of May, complaint was made to the houſe by general Burgoyne of a libellous publication inſerted in one of the morning papers with the ſignature of John Scott, a member of the houſe of commons, groſſly reflecting upon the conduct of the managers of the impeachment, and upon the juſtice of that houſe. The letter was then read by the clerk, and major Scott being called to anſwer this complaint, avowed himſelf to be the author of the letter in queſtion; and at the ſame time declared, that no man living had a higher reſpect for the rules of the houſe than he had; and if he had broken them, he had done ſo unintentionally, and was ſorry for it. The honourable major then entered into a general juſtification of his letter, and declared, that if he had been guilty of an error in his conduct, he had been drawn into it by great examples. He then entered into a variety of publications by Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, and general Burgoyne, which he conſidered to be by far ſtronger libels than he had ever written.

Major Scott, according to the practice of the houſe, having given in his defence, immediately withdrew.

General Burgoyne then moved, "That it is againſt the law and uſage of parliament, and a high breach of the privileges of this houſe, to write or publiſh, or cauſe to be written or publiſhed, any ſcandalous or libellous reflections on the honour and juſtice of this houſe, in any of the impeachments or proſecutions in which it is engaged." Which being voted without a diviſion, he next moved, "That it appears to this houſe, that the letter now delivered in, is a ſcandalous and libellous paper, reflecting on the honour and juſtice of this houſe, and on the conduct of the managers appointed to conduct the impeachment now proceeding againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq."

Upon the ſuggeſtion of the chancellor of the exchequer, that in a matter relative to their own privileges, and eſpecially as a great laxity of practice had of late years obtained with reſpect to publications upon the proceedings of parliament, the houſe ought to proceed with all poſſible caution. He then moved, that the debate be adjourned to Thurſday the 27th of May. It was then reſumed, and after a long converſation, in which the prevailing abuſes of the freedom of the preſs were pointedly diſcuſſed, the motion was adopted.

It was then moved, "That John Scott, Eſq. a member of that houſe, in publiſhing the ſaid letter, was guilty of a groſs and ſcandalous libel, reflecting upon the houſe of commons, and upon the managers of the impeachment."

The motion was oppoſed by Mr. Wigley, who thought that the houſe, in its juſtice, ought not to proceed in a ſevere manner againſt the honourable member; who, he ſaid, had already made the moſt ſatisfactory and ſufficient apology for what he ſtood accuſed of. He then made a number of obſervations on ſeveral pamphlets written by gentlemen on the ſide of oppoſition; and thought that the houſe, as well as the honourable member accuſed, had a right to enquire into the nature of thoſe pamphlets, and to proceed upon them in the ſame manner as the houſe is now doing in the preſent caſe.

After ſeveral amendments propoſed by different members, it was agreed that the motion ſhould ſtand as follows: "That John Scott, Eſq. having avowed himſelf to be the writer of the ſaid letter, was guilty of a violation of his duty as a member of that houſe, and of reflecting upon the managers of the impeachment."

Mr. Jekyll then moved the previous queſtion; which was negatived, and the motion, as amended, agreed to.

General Burgoyne then moved, "That major Scott be reprimanded at the bar of that houſe, for his conduct in publiſhing the ſaid libel."

This motion brought on a long and perſonal debate, in which Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Wyndham took a part; and, after a conſiderable oppoſition, it was agreed that major Scott ſhould be reprimanded in his place.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that John Scott, Eſq. do attend in his place in that houſe to-morrow.

The order of the day being then read for the attendance of John Scott, Eſq. in his place, and the ſtrangers being ordered to withdraw, he was reprimanded by the ſpeaker in the following terms:

"Mr. Scott, the houſe have reſolved, that you, being the author of a letter which the houſe have declared to be a ſcandalous and libellous paper, reflecting on the honour and juſtice of this houſe, and on the conduct of the managers appointed to manage the impeachment now depending againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq. are guilty of a violation of your duty as a member of this houſe, and of a high breach of the privilege of this houſe.

"On the nature and magnitude of your offence it is unneceſſary for me to dwell: whatever has a tendency to depreciate the honour and juſtice of this houſe, particularly in the exerciſe of

of its inquiſitorial functions, tends in the ſame proportion to weaken and degrade the energies and dignity of the Britiſh conſtitution.

"The privileges of this houſe have a claim to the reſpect of every ſubject of this country. As a member of this houſe, it is your duty, as it is a part of your truſt, to ſupport and protect them. Had a ſenſe of theſe obligations produced its due influence on your mind and conduct, you would have avoided the diſpleaſure of the houſe, and I ſhould have been ſpared the pain of declaring to you the reſult of it. The moderation of the houſe is not, however, leſs manifeſt on this occaſion, than their juſt ſenſe of their own dignity, and of the importance of their own privileges. It is my duty, in addreſſing you, to be guided by the lenity which marks their proceedings; and in the perſuaſion that the judgment of the houſe will operate as an effectual admonition to yourſelf and to others, I forbear to ſay more, than that the houſe have directed that I reprimand you for your ſaid offence; and, in obedience to their commands, I do reprimand you accordingly."

(To be continued.)

The Reports from the Committee of Secrecy appointed by the Houſe of Lords, to inſpect the Report, Original Papers, &c. delivered on Monday the 19th of May, by a Meſſage from the Commons: with the Appendix, containing the important Papers therein referred to.

The two Reports that follow of the Houſe of Lords, contain, in Subſtance, the whole of the Reports of the Houſe of Commons, which are more voluminous than the others, on account of the Vouchers of great Length with which they are filled. Theſe are neceſſary only in Point of mere Formality: but the Reports of the Lords, with the important Papers in their Appendix, are ſufficient to give our Readers a full Idea of this momentous Subject.

THE FIRST REPORT.

Ordered to Report,

THAT the committee have met, and, having carefully compared the ſaid report with the original papers referred to them, have come to an unanimous reſolution immediately to report to your lordſhips, that they are ſatisfied and convinced by the evidence contained in theſe papers, that a traitorous conſpiracy hath been formed, and acts done in purſuance thereof, by certain ſocieties and perſons in different parts of the kingdom, for the ſubverſion of the eſtabliſhed laws and conſtitution, and the introduction of that ſyſtem of anarchy and confuſion which has fatally prevailed in France.

The ſame evidence contains ſtrong indications that meaſures have been recently taken, and are ſtill continuing, for providing arms of the moſt pernicious ſort to be diſtributed among the favourers of this conſpiracy, for effectuating, by open force, the purpoſes for which they have conſpired.——The committee have therefore thought it their duty to continue the further examination of the matters referred to them, and to ſubmit to the conſideration of the houſe, whether it may not be proper that they ſhould be empowered to ſend for perſons and papers, and to receive ſuch communications as may be made to them by his majeſty's orders, or by the committee of ſecrecy appointed by the houſe of commons; whoſe vigilance and activity in providing for the public ſafety cannot fail to excite a proportionable zeal and emulation in your lordſhips for detecting this ſcene of iniquity, and thereby averting the calamities in which the further progreſs of ſuch a conſpiracy might have involved the nation.

THE SECOND REPORT.

Ordered to Report,

THAT your committee has proceeded in the farther examination of the books and papers referred to them; and, in purſuance of the powers given to them by the houſe, have alſo taken under their conſideration the depoſitions and examinations of ſeveral perſons, papers found in the cuſtody of thoſe who have been apprehended, and intelligence communicated to them by one of his majeſty's ſecretaries of ſtate.

After a diligent inveſtigation of all thoſe ſources of information, the concluſions they had formerly ſtated to the houſe, and the facts and propoſitions contained in the report of the ſecret committee of the houſe of commons referred to them, appear to be incontrovertibly eſtabliſhed. The extent and danger of the extravagant and fatal deſigns entertained by a number of diſaffected perſons, and the rapid progreſs lately made in the meaſures taken to carry ſuch deſigns into execution, are illuſtrated and made manifeſt in as ſatisfactory a manner as circumſtantial evidence can admit.

The firſt object to which the attention of your committee hath been directed, was the preparation of arms, referred to in their firſt report, of which they were then only authoriſed to ſay, that ſtrong indications had appeared. The evidence which they have ſince examined, as well as ſubſequent diſcoveries providentially made, have brought that important part of the caſe more fully to light.

But in order to place that object in its juſt point of view, and to illuſtrate its connection with other parts of the general conſpiracy for the deſtruction of the conſtitution, it has appeared to your committee that it would be fit to ſtate, in the firſt place, the circumſtances which preceded that preparation of arms, and thoſe under which it took place.

From authentic and public documents it appears, that, ſubſequent to the impriſonment of the late French king, the abolition of monarchy, and the eſtabliſhment of a democratical and revolutionary government, in France, a direct and avowed correſpondence was carried on between the convention in France and certain perſons in his majeſty's dominions, for the undiſguiſed purpoſe of an union of principles and conduct.

The addreſſes ſent to the French convention

in the month of November 1792, and the anſwers returned to them, are matters of public notoriety. The committee, referring to the ſtatement given of them by the report of the ſecret committee of the houſe of commons, have further to obſerve upon theſe addreſſes, that it now appears that the idea was firſt conceived after the maſſacres at Paris, in the beginning of September 1792, was drawn into form after the invaſion of the Netherlands, and that it was not the ſudden act of a few individuals, or even of one particular ſociety, but was long under deliberation, communicated to other ſocieties in different parts of the kingdom aſſembled under various names, and the common pretext of parliamentary reform, adopted by many, and finally tranſmitted as a declaration of the ſentiments of a majority of the Engliſh nation.

The committee has beſtowed a particular attention to inveſtigate the proceedings of that ſociety which aſſumed the name of the London Correſponding Society; becauſe, from the character, habits, and condition of thoſe who compoſe it, compared with the ſtyle and language, as well as the method and contrivance diſcovered in their proceedings, it is moſt probable that it muſt have been guided by perſons of a ſuperior education, and more cultivated talents, than appear among the members of this ſociety. For the direct and avowed connection which took place in the beginning of April laſt between this ſociety and the ſociety for conſtitutional information, and the plan of co-operation then eſtabliſhed between them, the committee again refer to the report of the ſecret committee of the houſe of commons now before the houſe.

The London Correſponding Society, in the firſt formation; which was about January 1792; appears to have been planned and directed by leading members of the ſociety for conſtitutional information, and in the courſe of its ſubſequent proceedings, the meaſures they purſued were in many inſtances privately concerted with perſons of the ſame deſcription. The number of perſons firſt aſſembled did not exceed two hundred. In the courſe of a few months, their communications with ſimilar ſocieties in various places became very frequent, and they began to aſſume a form and method of proceeding by ſubdiviſions and delegations, which gave to them an appearance of conſequence, and of increaſing numbers. They were the oſtenſible promoters of the addreſs to the French convention, preſented in November 1792, and the inſtruments to carry on the correſpondence upon it in the country; from whence they have taken every occaſion to extend their communication with theſe other ſocieties which they have induſtriouſly drawn to a cloſe, intimate, and dependant connection.

The war, commenced againſt his majeſty by the perſons exerciſing the powers of government in France, ſuppreſſed the open communication with the French convention; but neither that circumſtance, nor the repeated declaration of parliament, had any effect to reſtrain the avowal of thoſe doctrines which had led that convention to all thoſe exceſſes which have proved ſo deſtructive in France to the principles of ſocial order, of religion, and of morality.

In the courſe of the year 1793, a plan appears to have been conceived, and in ſome degree brought into a regular ſhape, for uniting the different meetings, formed by the artful diſſemination of ſeditious publications, inviting men to follow the example of France, into ſuch a body as might be brought to act to one given object, and be ſubject to one general direction.

The moſt marked effect of this plan was, the aſſembling of a body under the name of a convention, which made its firſt public appearance at Edinburgh on the 29th of October 1793.

The deſign of this meeting had been known and concerted for ſome time with ſocieties in England, particularly with the Society for Conſtitutional Information, and the London Correſponding Society. Two delegates to this meeting were choſen, and ſent from the London Correſponding Society; a regular allowance for their journey and expences, at a rate very conſiderable in reſpect to the apparent funds of that ſociety, was voted for their ſupport, and actually paid: theſe delegates were Margarot and Gerrald. They appeared, by the ſequel, to have been, in effect, not only delegates but conductors of the affair of the intended meeting; and deriving a conſiderable conſequence from the ſuppoſed repreſentation of the ſociety which ſent them, and other ſocieties in England, from which they afterward produced commiſſions. Two delegates were alſo choſen from the Society for Conſtitutional Information,—Sinclair, and a perſon known under the name of Yorke.

After ſitting four days in expectation of the Engliſh delegates, the meeting, which had conſiſted of about 150 perſons from different parts of Scotland, ſeparated, becauſe the Engliſh delegates had not arrived. In two days afterward they came; a delegate from Sheffield alſo arrived; and Sinclair, one of the delegates from the Society for Conſtitutional Information: Mr. Hamilton Rowan and Mr. Simon Butler, ſtating themſelves to come on the part of a ſociety called the United Iriſhmen, but having no commiſſion, made their appearance likewiſe, and were all introduced to a general committee of the convention, and received as delegates.

A meeting of the convention, which had ſeparated before the appearance of theſe perſons, was immediately ſummoned by Skirving the ſecretary, and by public advertiſement, for the 19th of November, on which day it was held, and conſiſted of about 160 perſons.

The firſt four days of their meeting were employed in ſettling forms, and in an examination of the commiſſions of the delegates ſuppoſed to be given by meetings of the inhabitants of the places from which they were dated, but which meetings were in very few places known to have exiſted, or to have been called for any ſuch purpoſe. All theſe commiſſions were of courſe allowed to be valid. On the 22d day of November, this meeting voted itſelf to be the Britiſh Convention, and aſſumed that ſtyle in their minutes and other proceedings, which were dated

'in the first year of the British Convention,' and in some instances, 'in the first year of the British convention *one and indivisible.*'

The meeting thus formed, proceeded to act in exact imitation of the French convention, adopting all its forms, phrases, and modes of proceeding, forming committees of organization, of instruction, of finance, of secrecy, decreeing honours of the sitting, honourable mention of services and what may merit more serious attention than the affectation of this style, attempting to institute primary societies, provincial assemblies, and departments in the country. On the 28th of November, they came to a resolution of declared opposition and resistance to the authority of parliament, under a reserve that it should not be entered on the minutes till the close of their sittings.

After this, the spirit and activity of the magistrates were exerted to disperse this convention; and on the 5th of December 1793, the ringleaders were apprehended, their papers seized, and some of them have since been tried and convicted of the crimes laid to their charge.

Notwithstanding the just and laudable exertions of the civil authority to suppress this enormous disorder, the mischief intended has been in part effectuated, for there has existed a meeting formed on the model of the French convention, assuming the name of the British convention, which, from the 19th of November to the 5th of December 1793, has been exhibited in this kingdom, with an open publication of all its transactions, in a newspaper, conducted by one of its members, to serve as a pattern of the form and method in which a future convention might proceed to act.

It also appears from the sequel that there still remained a committee of secrecy and emergency formed in that meeting, which had continued to conduct subsequent operations in Scotland.

The committee have thought it important to call the attention of the house to this transaction, because it appears, by the evidence produced to them, to have been concerted at least, if not directed, by the disaffected societies in England, and to have a most intimate connection with the sequel of the conspiracy carried on here.

From the time of the meeting and dispersion of the convention at Edinburgh, the societies in England began to act with increased vigour and activity. Their resolutions expressed a warm approbation of the proceedings of the convention at Edinburgh; strong declarations were made in behalf of those who had been brought to trial and convicted; subscriptions entered into for their encouragement and support; and some projects appear to have been entertained for their rescue.

The London Corresponding Society had continued to extend its correspondence, and also its influence with the other societies dispersed in the country, and had, in the month of February last, adopted a resolution to arrange the members into divisions of thirty, composed of those who lived nearest to each other, that they might easily be assembled together upon any emergency. They had also procured about that time a plan of a constitution to be formed, which was printed and circulated among the several divisions, by some of which it had been approved, and at the time when the secretary was apprehended, was about to be referred to the general meeting of delegates for its final sanction. By this plan, besides the sections of thirty, classed so as to be ready to come forth at the same time, there were to be secondary sections of ten each, under the representation and direction of a tythingman. There was also a general committee of correspondence.

This committee, in fact, appears to have existed for a considerable time, to have consisted of a number not exceeding five, to have transacted and directed all the secret business of the society, and they were authorised to communicate to the larger meetings only such matters as they thought adviseable.

It seems almost unnecessary for the committee to point out to the observation of the house, that a society (whatever be the condition of the individuals who compose it) so organized, the phrase they adopt in their printed plan, and so connected with other societies in various parts of the island, is capable of giving the immediate effect of an united operation to whatever measures may be proposed by their leaders, especially when the recent example of France affords so striking an instance of the destructive effect of such a combination. The committee must at the same time remark, that this constitution (as it is called) in the declaration of principles by which it is introduced, the tests required of the members, and the general frame of the provisions, evidently shew that the model on which it is formed is that which has led to the annihilation of all regular government in France, and to the despotism of a few demagogues through the power and influence of the clubs.

Under this state of things, and when all this arrangement had been previously formed, the project of procuring arms was brought forward. The precise date when it took place cannot be ascertained, for it appears to have been conducted in most places with peculiar secrecy and caution.

So early as the time of the meeting at Edinburgh, the facility of procuring arms, particularly pikes, the use and efficacy of them as it had been proved in France, had been discussed at some of the division meetings; but no specific measure to this effect had been taken till a much later period.

About the month of March 1794, private meetings had been held twice a week, in various places of and adjoining to the metropolis, for the purpose of instructing men in the use of the firelock; the places of such meeting were changed to avoid detection; and were chosen by a committee. They exercised chiefly by night; and no persons were admitted but by a printed ticket, with the inscription, 'Liberty to those who dare to be free.' The number of firelocks actually provided, as far as it has been discovered, may seem inconsiderable for the execution of any design, although, for the purpose of teaching the exercise, it had a most dangerous extent; but in respect of the circumstances of the person who purchased, or subscribed for the purchase, the number is an object of some consideration; and it appears that the artillery house, and some gun-

ſmith ſhops in various parts of the metropolis, were looked to as furniſhing a ready reſource upon occaſion, and as the means of providing an abundant ſupply of arms to perſons already inſtructed in the uſe of them.

The committee has ſtated the number, ſo far as already diſcovered, to be inconſiderable; but they muſt add, that after they ſuppoſed their inquiry to be cloſed, a recent diſcovery communicated to them has added largely to the number.

The uſe of pikes formed a ſtill more conſiderable part of the intended armament. The effect of this weapon has often been diſcuſſed at meetings, and a correſpondence had been entered into with perſons at Sheffield for providing a ſupply of them. The price for the iron work was fixed ſo low as a ſhilling; and if the coſt exceeded that amount, (which it appears it muſt have done) the overplus was to be paid by a perſon at Sheffield, who was to be reimburſed by the ſociety. In purſuance of this plan, letters, dated the 24th of April, were ſent from Sheffield to the correſpondent ſociety, and, under their cover, to another ſociety of Norwich, advertizing them that the pikes were in a forward ſtate of preparation, and fixing the terms on which they were to be delivered.

The committee think it proper to ſubjoin a hand-bill, printed in April for the London Corresponding Society, and diſtributed at a meeting:

"Countrymen, you are told by thoſe who are in office that you are in danger of a French invaſion; you are told by thoſe who are out of office that you are in danger of a Heſſian or Hanoverian invaſion: in either caſe arms will be of uſe to you. Agree among yourſelves. Get arms, and learn the uſe of them."

At Sheffield, the meaſure of arming with pikes, after the example of the French, was more openly purſued: it had been recommended in April laſt, in public harangues, by a perſon whoſe name often occurs in the courſe of this conſpiracy, but who has not yet been apprehended, to great numbers of people, as well as by hand-bills diſtributed, exciting them to arm. The pikes were made under the orders of that perſon, who particularly directed the form and ſize of them. Several perſons were employed in the manufacture, which was making a conſiderable progreſs, before the alarm given by the apprehenſion of the ſecretaries of the two ſocieties in London. Beſides the pikes, another ſort of inſtrument was produced at Sheffield, the uſe of which was (as explained) to be thrown about in the night on the road, for laming the men and the horſes who might be employed to quell any commotions.

In the progreſs of the examinations into this conſpiracy, an accidental diſcovery was made in Scotland, which has more fully explained the extent of the danger, and the ample range of the whole deſign.

From the nature of the proceedings carried on in Scotland, in conſequence of that diſcovery, it was impoſſible for the committee to examine particularly into the evidence of it; they have therefore tranſmitted to the houſe the information communicated to them on this head, in the form in which they have received it, and added it an appendix to the report. All the obſervations they are authoriſed to make upon it is, that the evidence which they have examined, clearly proves, 1ſt. A decided purpoſe of forming another Britiſh convention in ſuch central place as ſhould be afterward communicated. 2d. Meaſures concerted, and in part actually taken, for aſſembling that convention. 3d. A preparation of arms to oppoſe and withſtand any attempt to diſperſe ſuch a meeting. 4th. A continued connection and correſpondence between thoſe ſocieties in England, by whoſe co operation theſe meaſures were to be executed, and the leading members of the former Britiſh convention, which actually held its meeting at Edinburgh in November 1793.

Upon the ſubject of the preparation of arms, the committee have been forced to enter into more detail than was conſiſtent with the general plan of their report in reſpect to the other parts of the caſe, which was to ſtate the general reſult, and not the particular circumſtances.

On the moſt deliberate conſideration of all the evidence before them, it appears to the committee, that there are the moſt convincing proofs, not only of a plan formed in theory, to procure, by legal means, ſome partial change of the laws by which this ſtingdom has been happily governed, but of a formed conſpiracy to aſſemble, under the name of a convention, a number of perſons aſſuming to be the repreſentatives of the nation, for the expreſs purpoſe of making their reſolutions to be law, and of ſubverting, by their authority, the whole frame of the government, and the conſtitution of this realm, its monarchy, its parliament, and its fundamental laws.

That, to effectuate the purpoſe of this conſpiracy, meaſures had been actually taken for an arrangement and diſtribution of the perſons ſeduced to engage in it, a concert and communication eſtabliſhed between different bodies of men in different parts of the country, to aſſemble at ſome certain time and place, by ſome ſecret concert and direction, conſultations held of the acts to be done for the furtherance of this conſpiracy of the moſt traitorous import, and arms prepared and preparing for ſupporting, by force, the ſudden execution of theſe daring and deſperate deſigns, the ſucceſs of which, if they could have ſucceeded, muſt have produced the total ſubverſion of the conſtitution, with the deſtruction of his majeſty's perſon, family, and government, and the annihilation of our laws and liberties, and the mere attempt of which, though we may juſtly conclude, that by the loyalty of the kingdom it muſt have been defeated, would have involved this country in all the horrors of inſurrection, from the calamities of which we have now, by the divine providence, been happily exempted.

The committee muſt farther obſerve, that there is alſo as ſtrong a degree of evidence as the nature of the caſe will admit, that the aim of the leaders in this conſpiracy extended to as complete a revolution in this country, as that which

which has taken place in France since the month of August 1792.

Their adoption of the principles and opinions of the French convention; their inceſſant exertions to propagate the ſame doctrines here; their attachment to the intereſts of the French revolutionary government; their perſuaſion that there was an intimate connection between the cauſe they meant to ſerve and the ſucceſs of the French, and even their hope of deriving aſſiſtance from the French arms, appear not by looſe talk, but by the deliberate and adviſed diſcourſes held at their meetings, by the written correſpondence of ſome of the moſt active members, and by the communications between the different ſocieties; emiſſaries alſo have been ſent by them among his majeſty's troops, and papers circulated in the vain hope of ſeducing them from their loyalty; and projects of the moſt deſperate and flagitious nature, reſpecting the members of both houſes of parliament, and even the ſafety of his majeſty's moſt ſacred perſon and of his royal family, have not merely been uttered, but entertained and diſcuſſed among them.

The oſtenſible object of the ſeveral meetings whoſe members were to be the followers in this conſpiracy, namely, parliamentary reform, is a pretext that could impoſe on none but the moſt credulous, ignorant, and unwary: the only reform they ever profeſſed was the eſtabliſhment of univerſal ſuffrage, and annual repreſentation; theſe they had aſſumed and declared to be theirs by inherent and unalienable right; a right not to be relinquiſhed but with their lives, and which none but thieves and traitors could wiſh to withhold from them.

The aſſembling a convention was evidently not for conſulting upon the fitneſs of the meaſure, but to be itſelf the means of obtaining it; and they had previouſly diſclaimed, in the moſt expreſs terms, the only legal means of obtaining any change of the exiſting laws by application to the legiſlature, declaring that they muſt depend only on their own ſtrength and courage, for obtaining of what they termed their rights.

The neceſſary reſult is, that the application of ſtrength and courage muſt have been the object for which ſuch an aſſembly was to be called, it not being the purpoſe of thoſe who formed it to obtain laws from any other authority but their own; having, not only in the private meetings, but public declarations, openly profeſſed that they were to ſeek redreſs from their own laws, and not from the laws of thoſe they termed their plunderers, enemies, and oppreſſors.

The accompliſhment of ſuch a purpoſe neceſſarily implies the overthrow of all ſubordination in the ſtate, the abolition of the eſtabliſhed form of parliament, together with the deſtruction of hereditary monarchy, and the ſubverſion of every ſafeguard which the wiſdom of ages has eſtabliſhed in this happy country for the peace and welfare of ſociety, for the encouragement of induſtry, morality, and religion, for the protection of innocence, and the puniſhment of vice, and for the ſecure enjoyment of property, of liberty, and of life itſelf. Under the circumſtances of theſe deſigns, deliberately entertained, openly avowed, and on the very point of being attempted to be executed, your committee feel that they have executed their duty in laying before your lordſhips the important reſult of their inquiries; and that it becomes them to leave it to the wiſdom of your lordſhips to conſider what ſteps it may be proper for this houſe to take in order to manifeſt its abhorrence of this wicked conſpiracy; its deſire that every proper meaſure may be exerted in order to give energy and vigour to the execution of the laws by which the ſubjects of this realm are protected againſt theſe criminal purpoſes; and its readineſs to afford to his majeſty every degree of aſſiſtance and ſupport which is due from us as loyal and affectionate ſubjects, and as men deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the value of the bleſſings which we enjoy.

APPENDIX.

NUMBER I.

Letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Lord Privy Seal, dated Whitehall, May 19, 1794.

Whitehall, May 19, 1794.

MY LORD,

I HAVE received this morning from the ſheriff depute of the county of Edinburgh, authentic information of an accidental diſcovery, made on the 15th and 16th ult.; the general report of which I feel it proper to ſtate to you, as it ſeems materially connected with the inquiry in which the ſecret committee of the houſe of lords is now engaged.

The creditors of a bankrupt having received information that part of his goods had been embezzled, and were ſecreted in the houſe of an individual, the uſual warrant was iſſued authorizing a ſearch to be made in the ſuſpected place; and, in carrying it into execution on the afternoon of the 15th, the officers diſcovered in a private place, where they appeared to have been concealed, twelve pike or ſpear heads. The proprietor of the houſe, who happened to be from home at the time, was ſoon thereafter taken into cuſtody; and, on being carried before the proper magiſtrate for examination, refuſed to give any account of theſe weapons, to whom they belonged, or for what purpoſes they were intended. On a more narrow ſearch, there was likewiſe diſcovered in a private and concealed part of the houſe, two other pike or ſpear heads, ſimilar to the others; two battle axes, and a ſhaft or pole with a ſcrew on the end, fitted for receiving either the ſpear head or battle axe.

Immediate inquiry being made after the perſons with whom this individual had lately been ſeen in company, and two blackſmiths being mentioned among them, their houſes and ſhops were immediately ſearched; one of the two was alſo taken into cuſtody, the other eſcaped and abſconded.—In the ſhop of the firſt of theſe men were found four pike or ſpear heads finiſhed, fitted with ſcrews and ſockets, and ready to be fixed on

ſhafts;

shafts; eight battle axes, also fitted and finished; and twenty blades more not quite finished, but nearly so.

In the shop and dwelling house of the other who had absconded no such weapons were found; but the apprentices, on being examined before a magistrate, acknowledged that the pike or spear heads first discovered had been privately manufactured in their master's shop during the course of this fortnight past, and carried privately to his house as soon as completed.

The battle axes and blades appear also to have been manufactured within this fortnight past; and were intended, as the maker of them said, for the purpose of arming the people should an invasion take place; but it appears that to his apprentices, whom he had employed in assisting him to make them, he pretended they were meant for a gate: an account obviously false, as he could not point out any gate for which these weapons were intended; nor name any person who had ordered him to frame a gate of so particular a construction.

These circumstances have induced the magistrates to commit all the persons concerned for examination; and the result of the inquiries which are at present carrying forward I expect will be regularly communicated to me. It is proper also to inform your lordship that all the persons chiefly concerned appear to have been members of the British convention which met at Edinburgh last winter, and since the dispersion of it have continued the most active and leading persons in the societies whose delegates composed the principal part of that meeting; who appear at present taking measures for calling another convention of the same nature, which they expected is to take place soon in England; and some of whom have acknowledged, that the propriety of the individuals composing these societies arming themselves with pikes and spears has, within these few weeks past, been the subject of conversation among them, and steps taken for carrying that purpose into execution with caution and secrecy.

The silence of one of the persons, the inconsistent and contradictory account of the other, and the flight of the third, throw a very strong suspicion on the purposes and intentions of the parties concerned in this transaction. The sheriff is in the course of his duty proceeding to investigate the matter more accurately; but I consider it necessary and proper to communicate, through your lordship to the committee, information so intimately connected with the object of inquiries, however imperfect that information still is; but which I have no doubt will soon be completed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Stafford.

Number II.

Letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Lord Privy Seal, dated Whitehall, May 23, 1794, inclosing Copy of a printed Paper, dated Dundee, April 12, 1794.

Whitehall, May 23, 1794.

My Lord,

I Have received this morning farther accounts from the sheriff depute of Edinburgh of the transaction stated in my last letter, and the result of the inquiries since made by that magistrate, and which are still going forward, appear to me of such a nature as to deserve the particular attention of the secret committee.

One of the individuals mentioned in my former letter has since made a disclosure; and a person since taken into custody, and who appears to have been privy to the whole transaction, has confessed that these weapons were the first of a very large number and quantity actually ordered to be made, and intended to be privately dispersed among the members of the various societies throughout Scotland, styling themselves friends of the people, and who appear to be at present employed in taking measures for calling together another British convention of delegates to be held in England. An order has been given from one town alone in Scotland for a large quantity of weapons of the nature described; no less a number than four thousand has been mentioned, and more are intended to be distributed in Edinburgh. Emissaries appear also to have been dispatched within this fortnight or three weeks past to the manufacturing towns in the west of Scotland, for the purpose of sounding the inclinations of such of the inhabitants there who are known to be members of these societies; and there is reason to believe, from information received from various different quarters, that these persons have by no means been unsuccessful.

Paisley is in particular alluded to as being in a state of great readiness; and there has been positive information received through other channels, that within these three weeks, persons of that description have assembled themselves to a very considerable number in the night time for the purpose of practising the use of arms. The particulars of this information, and the extent to which these meetings have proceeded, are at present matter of inquiry with the proper magistrates of the place, but the result has not yet been received.

The formation of this plan is now traced home to certain persons, some of whom are in custody, who appear to be entrusted by these societies in Scotland with the most unlimited power in directing their future proceedings, carrying on their correspondence, and who act as a committee of secrecy consisting of a certain number of persons the principal and most active members of the British convention. The choosing of delegates to the expected convention in England, the place of whose meeting is not yet divulged, and the raising of contributions among the various societies throughout Scotland for defraying the charges of such delegates, appear to be the material part of their present employment, and in which it would seem they have made some progress; and it is the same committee who have for these some weeks past been consulting and taking

taking measures for arming themselves and the members of the various clubs with pikes and battle axes, and who have employed the persons abovementioned in manufacturing them. The scheme appears to have been first proposed and agreed upon about a month ago; to have been since carried on with the utmost secrecy and caution; and the weapons, so far as has yet been discovered, manufactured by such persons, in such small quantities, in such circumstances, and under such pretences, as not to render the progress of the work probably liable to suspicion or detection; and it was brought to light by the very accidental and singular incident which I mentioned in my former letter.

I have the satisfaction of observing, that the magistrates and officers of the law in Scotland have been and still continue active in the searches and inquiries making at the different suspected places within their respective jurisdictions. In Perth and Dundee nothing has been discovered which can lead me to believe, that measures have been taken in either of these places for making arms, the manufacture of which seems to have been confined to Edinburgh, and intended to have been gradually dispersed from thence to such places as required them. No such weapons have been discovered in Paisley or in its neighbourhood, though the intention of arming and holding regular nightly meetings are perfectly ascertained.

Information has also been communicated, of the authenticity of which there is no room to doubt, that a conspiracy has been formed, as soon as a proper number of these weapons were distributed among the friends of the people in Edinburgh, to seize in the night the persons of the principal magistrates and officers of the law, the banks, the public offices, guards, and prison, and after inticing the soldiery from the castle, by kindling a fire in the middle of the city, to intercept them on their return, by means of different armed parties to be properly stationed for that purpose.

It appears likewise from indisputable facts, that the most secret and artful means have been and are still using with the sensible regiments in Scotland to excite them to disobedience and mutiny. The printed paper which I herewith transmit, has been industriously circulated for that purpose. I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.

Marquis of Stafford.

Inclosed in Mr. Dundas's Letter to Lord Privy Seal, dated May 23, 1794.

(Copy.) *

Friends and Brethren,

It is with the greatest pleasure that your countrymen are informed, that such is your attachment and love to them, and to your native

N O T E.

* The words in *Italics* are in large letters in the printed copy.

country, that you manfully and firmly resolve not to leave it upon any terms contrary to those upon which you were first engaged. Your countrymen love you; and their hearts would be as much wounded to part with you, as yours would be to be separated from them. They well know that they are safe under the protection of their *fathers*, their *sons*, their *brothers* in *arms*; and they neither wish nor desire any other defenders.—They hope and believe that *your* hearts are filled with the same sentiments.

The great mass of the *people* from among whom you have inlisted, have been represented to you as your enemies:—believe not the assertion; they have been taught to consider *you* as foes; but they do not fear finding friends among their brethren.

Their cause and yours is the same.—They are poor, but they have honest hearts; hearts which sympathise in *your* cause; they look for the same friendship and the same sympathy in *you*. They rejoice to hear that you are becoming daily more convinced of the great truth that the *law* ought to be the same to the *Highlander* and to * *Lowlander*; to the rich and to the *poor*; and that no man can be *compelled* to take up arms, by *any authority whatsoever*, unless *his own inclinations prompt him so to do.*

This truth has been hitherto carefully concealed from you, but it is not less certain. The will of your *laird* cannot *without* your *own consent*, separate you from your families and friends, although many of you may have experienced the exertions of such a power, however unjust, and however contrary to law.

We respect and admire the principle which induces you (though necessity has compelled you to take up arms) still to persist in remaining to defend your friends at home; and not to quit a country which holds pledges so dear.

When *you* are gone, where is their defence?—They may be either left *without protection*, or may soon see their country over-run by *foreign troops*; such as in time past have already shed the blood of your ancestors without provocation, and without remorse; and who would feel perhaps as little compunction in shedding *theirs*.

Prepared for every deed of horror, these foreign mercenaries may *violate the chastity* of your wives, your sisters, and your daughters, and, when desire is satiated, *cruelty* may resume its place in their hearts, as experience has too well and too fatally shewn; and friends, parents, children, brothers, may be involved in one common slaughter. The cruel massacre of Glencoe cannot yet be forgotten:—Are there not among you whose forefathers perished there?—Their hearts, throbbing with kindness and hospitality, were pierced with the daggers of their treacherous guests; and the feast prepared by the hand of unsuspecting friendship was closed with a scene of blood!—Such is the return for kindness and hospitality!—Such the protection which your families have to expect!!!

How will they then look around in vain for *your* protecting care, when perhaps you are

N O T E.

* Sic in Orig.

fighting

fighting at a diſtance in a foreign land?—But they hope you will not forſake them.—Stay, oh ſtay, and defend your families and friends!—*for that purpoſe alone you were inliſted.*—They are ready to come forward for *you* in the vindication of *your rights.*

Thouſands join in the ſame ſentiments with *you*, and ardently wiſh for your continuance among them.—The circumſtances which might require you to quit your country *have not yet taken place.*—No invaſion has yet happened.—You cannot be *compelled* to go.—Leave not your country.—Aſſert your independence.—Your countrymen will look up to *you* as their *protectors and guardians*, and will in *their* turn lift up their arms to protect and aſſiſt *you.*

Dundee, April 12, 1794.

NUMBER III.

Letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Lord Privy Seal, dated Whitehall, May 24, 1794.

Whitehall, May 24, 1794.

MY LORD,

I HAVE received no further account of the reſult of the inquiries going on in Edinburgh; but I am ſorry to ſtate that I have received information from the ſheriff of the county of Renfrew, confirmed by letters received from other reſpectable perſons in Paiſley, that the magiſtrates of that place, having, in the courſe of their inquiries, committed on the afternoon of the 19th a man to cuſtody for further examination, a conſiderable number of perſons (ſeveral hundreds aſſembled in the evening, and after chooſing a preſident, whom they addreſſed by the title of citizen preſident) voted a number of reſolutions to the following purpoſe:

That a national convention ſhould be immediately called, to which they would ſend delegates.

That they ſhould not petition parliament, as it was to themſelves alone, and to ſuch convention, they could look for redreſs.

They then proceeded to conſider the conduct of the ſheriff and magiſtrates in committing their brother citizen, as he was termed: and after much diſcuſſion as to the propriety of immediately releaſing him by force, the majority ſeemed inclined to take mild meaſures firſt, and to ſend a deputation to aſk his releaſe; but the magiſtrates having received information of what was intended, and diſmiſſed the man from cuſtody, the mob diſperſed with three cheers, having been previouſly inſtructed by their preſident to abſtain from further tumult, and to obſerve a peaceable and orderly conduct.

The authority of the civil magiſtrate is in the mean time entirely ſuperſeded, and until a proper force is ſent to protect them in the future execution of their duty, which has been anxiouſly required by the ſheriff and magiſtrates, they dare not proceed in the common courſe of legal and judicial inquiry againſt any of the perſons who are ſuſpected of being concerned in theſe violent and tumultuary proceedings. But it cannot eſcape the obſervation of the committee, how accurately this intelligence correſponds with, and confirms the information yeſterday communicated, as to the ſtate of the minds of theſe people in the neighbourhood, the alarm which their leaders feel as to the reſult of the legal inquiries at preſent depending, and the regular ſyſtematic connection between them and the leaders at Edinburgh, as diſcovered from the yet unfiniſhed and haſty examinations taken in that city.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.

The Moſt Noble the Marquis of Stafford.

NUMBER IV.

Letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Lord Privy Seal, dated Whitehall, May 27, 1794.

Whitehall, May 27, 1794.

MY LORD,

I HAVE this morning received farther information from Scotland, which appears to me proper to be communicated to the committee.

The perſons in whoſe cuſtody the weapons formerly deſcribed were found, appear to have acted for ſome time paſt under the name of a committee of ways and means appointed by the Britiſh convention; and to have been empowered by the various ſocieties throughout Scotland to direct all their future proceedings, by means of emiſſaries privately diſpatched to different parts of the country. The committee has ſignified to, and prepared a number of the ſocieties for the approaching convention in England; many of whom have choſen, and all, as far as is yet known, agreed to chooſe delegates to attend it, and ſubſcribe for their expences. The time and place of meeting was not divulged; and were to be communicated from Edinburgh, in proper time, by individuals to be ſent from thence for that purpoſe, whoſe arrival was daily looked for by ſeveral of the different ſocieties. One of the members of the late convention at Edinburgh appears, within this fortnight paſt, to have been diſpatched, and to have actually performed an extenſive tour through the weſt part of Scotland; to have viſited, in his progreſs, the towns of Queenſferry, Falkirk, Stirling, St. Ninians, Kilſyth, Kirkintuloch, Camprie, Glaſgow, and Paiſley; in all of which places he appears to have met with the principal perſons concerned in theſe ſocieties; to have left with them and the members of the ſocieties copies of a circular letter from the committee of Edinburgh, and inſtructed them in what manner they were in future to carry on their correſpondence; and to have ſuggeſted to them the propriety of furniſhing themſelves with arms for the purpoſes of defence, under the pretence of defending themſelves againſt foreign troops.

An attempt has been made to diſtribute ſome of the weapons lately diſcovered at Edinburgh,

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by means of persons privately dispatched to the country for that purpose, and which seems only to have failed in its execution from the timidity of the persons solicited to do so.

An individual of the same description has been taken into custody in the country, who appears to have commissioned, and actually received from England some muskets and bayonets: on being questioned by the proper magistrate, he has refused giving any explanation farther than that he commissioned them in the way of his business.—But it does not appear that he ever dealt in such articles before; no person appears to have commissioned him to procure any such, and there seems to be full evidence of his having solicited others to purchase what they of themselves were not thinking of, or wishing to provide.

He admits having corresponded with the London Corresponding Society on the subject of a convention, and that the society, of which he is a leader, had agreed to send delegates to it as soon as the time and place of meeting should be divulged.

A requisition has been made by the magistrates and principal inhabitants of Paisley, for a military force to protect them in the execution of their duty, and in their persons and properties, which has been duly attended to. It is with much satisfaction that I inform your lordship, that the gentlemen of estate and character in the county of Renfrew have voluntarily stepped forward, and determined to support the authority of the civil magistrate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.

NUMBER V.

Letter from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Lord Privy Seal, dated Whitehall, June 2, 1794.

Whitehall, June 2, 1794.

MY LORD,

THE information I have received this morning from Edinburgh, enables me to state to the committee, that the transactions communicated in my former letters are farther cleared up by the inquiries which have since taken place in that city.

Some of the persons who absconded on the first discovery of the arms concealed in certain houses, have been discovered and apprehended; and the result of these farther inquiries confirms, in almost every particular, the account received from other quarters, and the import of which I have already laid before the committee. The establishment of a secret committee at Edinburgh, invested with full powers to direct the future operations of the societies throughout Scotland; the regular correspondence privately carried on by means of emissaries dispatched to the different towns; the ascertaining the exact number of persons in these societies, who were directed to provide themselves with arms, and to hold themselves in readiness for any measure which the secret committee might in due time communicate, are confirmed by every account and information which the magistrates have received: and an individual, who has been lately taken into custody, has confirmed the account received from a different quarter of the dangerous design, planned by the Edinburgh committee, of effecting a general insurrection as soon as they were ready and prepared for carrying it into execution, by the seizure of the principal magistrates and officers of the law at midnight, and possessing themselves of the prisons and public offices, as stated to your lordship in my letter of the 23d of May, and then communicated through a different channel from that through which the present confirmation of these circumstances has been received. The plan seems not only to have been discussed and deliberated on by the ringleaders at Edinburgh, but to have proceeded a certain degree in its steps toward actual execution, which appear to have been conducted with the utmost caution; and there is reason to believe, that the execution of the plan was not to be confined to Edinburgh, but was meant to take place in some of the most considerable towns in Scotland on a certain day, and at one and the same time. The proper and usual steps have been taken for bringing the offenders to trial; and those against whom the information chiefly points, are detained in custody.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.

Substance of "An Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are concerned against his Person and Government," May 23, 1794.

WHEREAS a traiterous and detestable conspiracy has been formed, for subverting the existing laws and constitution, and for introducing the system of anarchy and confusion which has fatally prevailed in France: Therefore, for the better preservation of his majesty's sacred person, and for securing the peace and the laws and liberties of this kingdom; be it enacted, &c. That every person or persons that are or shall be in prison within the kingdom of Great Britain at or upon the day on which this act shall receive his majesty's royal assent, or after, by warrant of his said majesty's most honourable privy council, for high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, or by warrant signed by any of his majesty's secretaries of state, for such causes as aforesaid, may be detained in safe custody without bail or main-prize, until the 1st of February, 1795; and that no judge or justice of the peace shall bail or try any such persons so committed, without order from his majesty's privy council, till the said first day of February 1795; any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it farther enacted, that the act made in Scotland in the year of our Lord 1701 (entitled, "An Act for preventing wrongous Imprisonment, and against undue Delays in

Trials,") in so far as the same may be construed to relate to treason and suspicion of treason, be suspended until the said 1st day of February 1795; and that until the said day no judge, justice of peace, or other officer of the law in Scotland, shall liberate, try, or admit to bail, any person or persons that is, are, or shall be, within Scotland, for such causes as aforesaid, without order from his said majesty's privy council, signed by six of the said privy council: provided always, That, from and after the said 1st day of February 1795, the said persons shall have the benefit and advantage of all laws and statutes any ways relating to or providing for the liberty of the subjects of this realm; and that this present act shall continue until the said first day of February 1795, and no longer.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to invalidate the ancient rights and privileges of parliament, or to the imprisonment or detaining of any member of either house of parliament during the sitting of such parliament, until the matter of which he stands suspected be first communicated to the house of which he be a member, and the consent of the said house obtained for his commitment or detaining.

POETRY.

Ode on War.

THEE Envy bred, Furies nurs'd;
Greedy Pride and cruel Pow'r,
Uphold thy rage thou Fiend accurs'd;
Thy train o'er earth, gorging Pow'r;
Whirl thy whizzing bolts afar,
Crashing thunder, flashing flame;
Wing'd by thee, O tyrant War,
Swiftly scorch life's rosy stream.
Now thy red'ning eye-balls glare,
From thy steel'd breast springs ire,
On thy brow fell scorpion Care,
Near thee, love, hope, peace, expire.
Now thou op'st thy serpent hand,
Louder yet thy dreadful din,
Hurling ruin o'er the land,
Earth smokes with the blood of men;
Meteor robe thou spread'st wide,
Mock of Glory, yet how bright
Down Fame's glassy mount they slide;
Sunk in darkness, lost in night,
Could thy trumpet wake the dead,
Desolation hasty strides
O'er the Warrior's gory head.
Grimly Death triumphant rides,
Swims his fiery steed in blood,
Eager snuffs the widow's sigh,
Coursing thro' the crimson flood.
Thou dost mock the orphan's cry,
Angel Pity sheds the tear,
Her glitt'ring plume terror shakes;
Victory, thy sound is air,
Nature's heart with anguish breaks,
Life is but a clouded day,
Men celestial joy despise,
Everlasting realm Eternity,
Thou awful thought, chang'st words to sighs.

ZELIA.

Sonnet. To the Rev. J—— C——n.

WHEN first my infant muse soft lisping sung,
Thy friendly ear would catch her notes so wild,
That flew imperfect from her eager tongue,
And judgment listen'd while ill-nature smil'd.
The garland pleas'd by simple Nature wove,
If thro' the budding wreath soft fancy bloom'd;
The cheering smile, the look that would approve,
Thy sweeter praise the blushing flow'r perfum'd.
Oh! thou in Contemplation's holy cell,
Who bid'st the joys of fleeting life farewell.
Serene in temper as sincere in heart,
The soul's true pearl, ah! wilt thou deign to wear;
To mem'ry's record, then, the gift impart,
It is, oh Gratitude, thy precious tear.

ZELIA.

The Yeoman and Labourer.

YEOMAN.

THOMAS, awake! the drum and fife I hear;
Unusual sounds! my body quakes with fear!
What distant yells are those? A woman's shriek!
'Tis no recruiting party's drunken freak!
Fly hence, and leave your mid-day's cheering dose,—
The sound of war is hostile to repose.
Thomas, arise! yon thatch is now in flames,
And from the pillag'd farm run swift the dames.
Too late your lev'lling plans you'll now repent;
Behold the curse of slothful discontent.
Away and gain your cot: your babes, your wife,
Implore your rescuing hand, to risk your life;
These hapless victims at your conscience lie,—
Rebel thou art, as rebel thou must die.

LABOURER.

Alas! my throbbing heart forebodes some ill;
Through all my veins unusual horrors thrill.
The soldier well I ween'd would prove no foe,
For Liberty I thought was bliss, not woe.

YEOMAN.

Exchange no word, your reason comes too late;
Behold the troops advance—submit to fate.

Had

Had you, miſtaken man, no murmur ſpread,
But till'd the ſoil to earn your daily bread,
Your cant of Liberty and Equal Right
Had never challeng'd heaven's wrathful might;
At eve your cot in guiltleſs peace would reſt;
Your wife, your children, in their ſire be bleſt.
Nor daily pittance ever yet was ſcant,
When induſtry ſupply'd bare ſimple want,
Fell riot, drunkenneſs, the alehouſe ſcore,
Fill'd your weak brain with wild deluſion's roar,
Your thoughts from toil, from daily labour turn'd,
And all the ſlothful man with foul diſorder burn'd.

LABOURER.

Ah! well-a-day! I thought the time would come,
When all the land would riſe at ſound of drum.
Dick thought the ſame, and Thomas ſaid as how
'Twas very hard all day to go to plough,
And vow'd that ſquire Bumkin was no better;
Or parſon Fuſſock fam'd for learned letter,
Than us poor harmleſs volks, whom God deſign'd
With fleſh and blood to be of human kind:
But, zure, I muſt confeſs he had his pot,
And ſeem'd as thof he had himſelf forgot.

YEOMAN.

Peace, numbſkull, peace! were all as idly prone,
Inſtead of bread, man muſt be fed with ſtone:
All men, 'tis true, are made of fleſh and blood;
But brains like thine are not of ſelf-ſame mud.
God's providence diſtinction made; for thou
Canſt ſhew no wiſdom but in team or plough;
And, could'ſt thy knaviſh holiday take place,
The ſtrongeſt club would give the weakeſt chace.
Till devaſtation reign'd through all the land,
And man, ſupine, be loſt to all command.
Is this the golden harveſt thou would'ſt reap?
Nor peaſant ſows, nor ſhepherd tends his ſheep.
Pluck from the thorn the berry and the crab,
And the rough ſkin prefer to woollen drab.
Then, looby, take thy leſſon from mad France,
And view the conſequence of random chance.
See o'er the champaign land a barren ſoil,
The cot forſaken, and the farm in ſpoil;
The peaſants murder'd, or by rapine torn,
From peaceful homes, in wand'ring clans forlorn,
To fell banditti turn'd, embru'd in blood,
Their creſts with crimſon'd motto, "Public Good."
See where the ſtately caſtle aw'd the plain,—
Its lofty walls now boaſt their ſtrength in vain;
Allegiance ſworn, its vaſſals now rebel,
With demon rage like fiends let looſe from hell,
The chieftain's crime was birth and high deſcent,
The walls give way, the manſion ſtraightway rent,
On the ſharp pike the mangled head is rais'd,
And the damn'd deed is by the nation prais'd.
The ſound of Liberty, and Rights of Man,
In blood reverberates from clan to clan;
Where law has ſanction'd, and where juſtice ties,
Confuſion whelms all forms, all properties;
And chaos reigns among the ſons of men,
Till God's avenging arm reſtores fair Peace again.

To Miſs A. F.

HOW beauteous is the gliſt'ning dew,
Supported by the opening flower;
How ſweetly ſoft the crimſon hue,
Thro' the pellucid cryſtal ſhow'r.
Adown *my* Anna's vermeil cheek
The tear moves ſoft, more beauteous flows,
When with mute ſympathy it ſpeaks
Her grief at lovely Catherine's woes.
The feeling heart, the ſocial mind,
Be ever yours, my charming maid;
So when (the lot of human kind)
Misfortune ſhall thy peace invade,
May others kind and pious care
Solicitous thy ills await,
Repreſs each each wildneſs of deſpair,
And blunt the barbed ſhaft of Fate.

S.

A Paſſage from Pindar, applied to the Revelation of the Goſpel.

O FRAGILE and ephemeral Man,
Thy being air, thy life a ſpan,
The very ſhadow of a dream,
A bubble on Time's rapid ſtream!
Yet heaven, in mercy to thy woes,
A ſplendid light ſhall ſoon diſcloſe,
That, burſting from the realms of day,
Each cloud, each ſtorm ſhall chaſe away,
And to thy raviſh'd ſenſe unfold
The bleſſings of an age of gold.

Creed of the Modern French.

O GENTLE Sleep, the end of all,
The Wiſe thy ſlumbers ne'er appall!
Like them with undiſturbed mind,
Like them to Fate's decrees reſign'd,
I ſee each object quit my ſight,
And the world ſet in one vaſt night.

Song. By R. B. Sheridan, Eſq.

THE wand'ring tar, who not for years has preſt
The widow'd partner of his day of reſt,
On the cold deck, far from her arms remov'd,
Still hums the ditty which his Suſan lov'd:
And while around the cadence rude is blown,
The boatſwain whiſtles in a ſofter tone.

The ſoldier, fairly proud of wounds and toil,
Pants for the pleaſure of his Nancy's ſmile,
But ere the battle ſhould he liſt her cries,
The lover trembles, and the hero dies:
That heart, by war and honour ſteel'd to fear,
Droops at a ſigh, and ſickens at a tear.

Extempore, on ſeeing a noted Impure conſtantly dreſſed in White.

THE emblem of Innocence covering Sin,
An Angel without, but a Devil within.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

A LETTER from lord Hood, dated Victory, off Baſtia, May 24, gives an account that the town and citadel of Baſtia, in the iſland of Corſica, with the ſeveral dependant poſts, ſurrendered on the 22d, on terms of capitulation.

The return of the killed and wounded, previous to the ſurrender, amounted in the whole to three rank and file killed, two captains, and nineteen rank and file wounded, four rank and file dead of their wounds, and ſix miſſing. The two captains wounded are Ridſdale, of the 11th regiment, and Clarke, of the 69th.

The return of the killed and wounded ſeamen amounted in the whole to ſeven killed, thirteen wounded, and two miſſing; lieutenant Tupper, of the Victory, killed, and lieutenant George Andrews, of the Agamemnon, wounded.

Whitehall, June 10. A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received on Sunday laſt from his royal highneſs the duke of York, by the right hon. Henry Dundas, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the home department.

SIR, *Tournay, June* 6, 1794.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that on the 3d, the combined army, under the command of the hereditary prince of Orange, attacked the enemy, who was poſted at Fontaine l'Eveque, in order to cover a part of their forces, which was beſieging Charleroi, and compelled them to raiſe the ſiege, and return acroſs the Sambre, where they now remain.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Supplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 11th of June. Publiſhed June 14.

Admiralty-Office, June 14. A letter was received yeſterday from admiral earl Howe to Mr. Stephens, dated that day, off Dunnoſe, in the Iſle of Wight, giving an account of his ſafe arrival with the ſix captured French ſhips of the line mentioned in his former letter of the 2d inſtant, and with a great part of his majeſty's fleet under his command, having ſent the remainder into Plymouth Sound. The following are the returns of the killed and wounded on board his majeſty's ſhips in the actions with the French fleet on the 28th and 29th of May, and the firſt inſtant; and alſo of the numbers killed and wounded on board the French ſhips captured and ſunk on the laſt mentioned day.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majeſty's Ships.

Ships.	*Killed.*	*Wound.*	*Total.*
Cæſar -	18	37	55
Bellerophon -	4	27	31
Leviathan -	10	33	43
Sovereign -	14	44	58
Marlborough -	29	90	119
Defence -	18	39	57
Impregnable -	7	24	31
Tremendous -	3	8	11
Barfleur -	9	25	33
* Culloden -	—	—	—
Invincible -	14	31	45
Gibraltar -	2	12	14
The Charlotte -	14	29	43
† Brunſwick, parted company 1ſt of June.			
Valiant -	2	9	11
Queen -	36	67	103
Orion -	5	24	29
Ramillies -	2	7	9
Alfred -	—	8	8
Ruſſel -	8	26	34
Royal George -	20	72	92
Montagu -	4	13	17
Majeſtic -	3	5	8
Glory -	13	39	52
Thunderer, none killed or wounded.			
Audacious, parted company in the night of the 28th of May.			
Grand total	235	669	904

N O T E S.

* By a ſeparate return it appears that ſhe had two men killed, and Mr. Triſtram Whitter, the third lieutenant, and four men wounded.

† The return, ſince ſhe came to Spithead, is as follows:—Killed, 1 maſter's mate, 1 midſhipman, 1 captain of marines, 41 ſeamen and marines.—Wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 midſhipman, 1 enſign of marines, 111 ſeamen and marines.

Names of officers killed and wounded.—Killed, Mr. Thomas Dalton, maſter's mate, Mr. James Lucas, midſhipman, captain Alexander Saunders, 29th regiment.—Wounded, captain John Hervey, lieutenant Rowland Bevan, enſign Vernon, 29th regiment, Mr. Hurdis, midſhipman.

Names of Officers killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's Ships.

KILLED.

Ships' Names.	*Officers' Names.*	*Qualities.*
Royal Sovereign	William Ivey	Midſhipman
Marlborough	Abra. Nelham	Ditto
Defence	William Webſter	Maſter
	Jo. Fitzpatrick	Boatſwain
Impregnable	David Caird	Maſter
Tremendous	Francis Roſs	1ſt Lieut.
The Charlotte	R. Rawlence	7th Ditto
	John Neville	Lt. Q. reg.
Queen	William Mitchell	Maſter
Royal George	Geo. Heigham	8th Lieut.

Royal

Ships' Names.	*Officers' Names.*	*Qualities.*
Royal George	John Hughes	Midſhipm.
Montagu	J. Montagu, Eſq.	Captain
Glory	Geo Metcalf	Maſter
	David Greig	Midſhipm.

Wounded, and unable to come to Quarters.

Bellerophon	T. Paſley, Eſq.	Rear-ad. Wh.
	—— Smith	Cap. of Marines
	Mr. Chapman	Boatſwain
Leviathan	Mr. Glen	Midſhipman
Ro. Sovereign	T. Graves, Eſq.	Adm. of Blue
	Mr. C. Money	Cap of Marines
	Mr. S. Mitchell	Lieut. of Ditto
Marlborough	Hon. G. Berkley	Captain
	Mr. A. Ruddack	2d Lieut.
	M. Seymour	5th ditto
	Fitzgerald	Midſhipman
	Shorland	Ditto
	Linthorne	Ditto
	Clarges	Ditto
	M. Pardoe	Maſter's mate
Defence	J. Elliott	Ditto
	Boycott	Enſign, Q. reg.
Impregnable	W. Buller	Lieut.
	Patterllo	Boatſwain
Barfleur	G. Bowyer, Eſq.	Rear-ad. of Wh.
	Mr. W. Prowſe	6th Lieut.
	Fogo	Midſhipman
	Clemens	Ditto
Q. Charlotte	J. Holland	Ditto
Queen	John Hutt, Eſq.	Cap. ſince dead
	Mr. Dawes	2d. Lt. ſince dead
	Lawrie	6th Ditto
	G. Crimes	Acting Ditto
	Kinnier	Midſhipman
Ruſſel	Stewart	Ditto
	Kelly	Ditto
	Douglas	Boatſwain
Royal George	J. Ireland	2d Lieut.
	Balmbrough	Maſter
	Boys	Midſhipman
	Pearce	Ditto
Montagu	Hon. Mr. Bennett	Ditto
	Mr. T. Moore	Ditto

The ſecond captain, ſir Andrew Douglas, of the Queen Charlotte, was wounded, but reſumed his ſtation on deck during the further continuance of the action on the 1ſt inſtant.

HOWE.

Killed and wounded on board the French Ships captured and ſunk, 1ſt June, 1794.

Le Juſte, 100 killed, 145 wounded.—Sans Pareile, 260 killed, 120 wounded.—L'America, 134 killed, 110 wounded.—L'Achilles, 36 killed, 30 wounded.—Northumberland, 60 killed, 100 wounded.—L'Impeteux, 100 killed, 75 wounded.

Total killed, 690; wounded, 580.

Le Vengeur, 320 ſunk.—Le Jacobin, ſunk in action, not a man ſaved.

The Gazette of June 17, contains a letter from major general Alexander Stewart, commander at Oſtend, which gave an account that major general de Hammerſtein had failed in his attack on the 13th on the French at Ghits, and had been forced to fall back to Bruges, and ſent the Britiſh to Oſtend. In that battle, the 38th and 55th regiments of Britiſh had 1 ſerjeant and 5 privates killed; 2 officers, 3 ſerjeants and 31 privates wounded, and 13 privates taken. The officers wounded were, captain James Lumſdain and lieutenant Wild, of the 55th.

In the Gazette of June 20, the duke of York relates that the hereditary prince of Orange had driven the French army back acroſs the Sambre on the 16th. The loſs of the French was 7,000 men, 22 cannon, and 35 ammunition waggons.

The Gazette of June 28, contains a letter from the duke of York, that he had quitted Tournay and marched to Renaix; that Ypers had been ſurrendered to the French on the 17th, and contained at length the articles of capitulation.

The Gazette of June 30, relates the forced retreat of the prince of Cobourg, being defeated at Fleures on the 26th; and that the French had taken Charleroi.

The Gazette of July 1, details general Clairfayt's being obliged to fall back upon Ghent; that general Walmoden had evacuated Bruges; that lord Moira had arrived at Malle, and that Oſtend was evacuating.

Their Majeſties Excurſion to Portſmouth.

St. James's, July 1, 1794.

THE king and queen ſet out from Windſor on Thurſday the 26th of laſt month, early in the morning, for Portſmouth, accompanied by their royal highneſſes the princeſſes Auguſta and Elizabeth, and attended by lady Courtown, lady Frances Howard, and lady Caroline Waldegrave, and, arriving at Portſea bridge about ten o'clock in the afternoon, were ſaluted on their entering the lines by the guns at that barrier.

On their arrival at the Lion Gate, their majeſties were received by general ſir William Auguſtus Pitt, K. B. governor of Portſmouth, who delivered to the king the keys of the garriſon, which his majeſty was pleaſed to return to him.

On their majeſties entering the Lion Gate, the guns round the whole ramparts were fired.

Their majeſties then proceeded to the dock-yard, and arrived at the commiſſioner's houſe at half paſt ten o'clock, where they were received at the door by the ſecretary of ſtate for the home department, the board of admiralty, the commander in chief of his majeſty's forces, the maſter general of the ordnance, the earl of Harrington, goldſtick in waiting, admiral ſir Peter Parker, bart. commanding officer in the port, and by the commiſſioners of the navy, victualling, &c.

At twelve o'clock, their majeſties, with the princeſſes Auguſta and Elizabeth, and their royal highneſſes prince Erneſt Auguſtus, with the princeſſes Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, (who arrived at the commiſſioner's houſe the night before,) went to the King's-Stairs, where they embarked in the barge prepared for their reception, the royal ſtandard being immediately hoiſted, and attended by the earl of Chatham, firſt lord commiſſioner of the admiralty, proceeded to Spithead—admiral ſir Peter Parker, in his barge, with his flag flying, leading the proceſſion, and the board of admiralty, in their barge, carrying the

the flag of their office, immediately preceded the king's barge, which was followed by admiral ſir Alexander Hood, K. B. and rear admiral Gardner, in their barges, by thoſe of rear admirals Bowyer and Paſley, (though they were unable to attend themſelves,) having their reſpective flags flying, and by the captains of all the line of battle ſhips at Portſmouth and Spithead, and of the frigates of the channel fleet, in their reſpective boats.

As their majeſties' paſſed the garriſon, they were ſaluted with twenty-one guns from the battery on the platform, and when the royal ſtandard was ſeen from the fleet at Spithead, they were ſaluted in the ſame manner by the ſeveral ſhips there, which was repeated by the guns on the platform;—and as they paſſed the ſhips, (all of which were manned on their lower and topmaſt ſhrouds,) their companies gave three cheers—the guard being turned out, beating a march, and the officers ſaluting.

On their majeſties going on board the Queen Charlotte, the royal ſtandard was hoiſted at the main-top-maſt-head, the flag of the lord high admiral at the fore-top-maſt-head, and the union flag at the mizen-top-maſt-head. The admiralty flag was directly afterwards hoiſted on board the Queen; at which time the flags of admiral earl Howe and rear admiral Gardner were removed, and hoiſted on board the Pegaſus and Latona; the ſtandard was immediately ſaluted by the whole fleet as before; and the ſalute was anſwered by an equal number of guns from the battery on the platform.

The king, on his coming upon the quarter-deck, preſented admiral earl Howe with a ſword richly ſet with diamonds, and likewiſe with a gold chain to be worn about the neck; and he alſo preſented admiral ſir Alexander Hood, rear admiral Gardner, and ſir Roger Curtis, firſt captain of the fleet, with ſimilar chains; to each of which is to be ſuſpended a medal now preparing for that purpoſe.

Their majeſties and the royal family, having partaken of a cold collation with admiral earl Howe, went into their barge about ſix o'clock, attended by the earl of Chatham, and returned into the harbour.

On their arrival in the harbour, they rowed round the French prizes captured by admiral earl Howe, and then returned to the commiſſioner's houſe.

June 27.] Their majeſties and the royal family this morning viewed the dock-yard, (going on board and viewing in their way Le Pompee, of 74 guns, lately brought from Toulon,) to the governor's houſe in the garriſon, where his majeſty had a public levee, at which the miniſters and nobility, as well as the admirals and captains of the channel fleet who could attend, were preſent, (the latter of whom had the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand). His majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Samuel Marſhal, Eſq. one of the commiſſioners, and William Rule, Eſq. one of the ſurveyors of his majeſty's navy.

When the levee was over, their majeſties and the royal family returned to the dock-yard, where his majeſty viewed the ſtore houſes, &c. which he had not viewed before; and afterwards the ſecretary of ſtate for the home department, the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, earl Howe, and the other flag officers of the channel fleet who were able to attend, together with the firſt captain of the ſaid fleet, the admiral commanding in chief in the port, the maſter-general of the ordnance, the governor of the garriſon, and ſome of their majeſties ſuite, had the honour of dining at the king's table in the commiſſioner's houſe.

About ſix o'clock, their majeſties and the royal family embarked in the king's barge, in which the royal ſtandard was immediately hoiſted, attended as before, and proceeded up the harbour to view the French prizes taken and brought in by admiral earl Howe's fleet; and returned in the evening to the commiſſioner's houſe, before which a great number of the artificers and workmen of the yard were drawn up, and ſung "God ſave the King," "Rule Britannia," &c. &c.

June 28.] The king this morning viewed ſome other parts of the dock-yard; and afterwards their majeſties and the royal family returned to the gun-wharf, where they were received by the maſter-general of the ordnance;—and having viewed the new armoury and different ſtore-houſes, proceeded to the dock-yard, where the Prince of Wales, (a fine ſecond rate of 98 guns,) was ſoon afterwards launched; his royal highneſs prince Erneſt Auguſtus performing the uſual ceremony of naming her.

When the launch was over, their majeſties and the royal family repaired to the King's-Stairs, embarked on board the barge, where the ſtandard was immediately hoiſted, and went on board the Aquilon frigate of 32 guns, commanded by the hon. captain Stopford. The board of admiralty then repaired on board the Niger frigate of 32 guns, commanded by the hon. captain Legge.

Shortly afterwards both frigates got under ſail, and ſtood with a fine breeze towards the Needles; and, on their arrival off Cowes, their majeſties were ſaluted by the Monarch of 74 guns, on board which rear admiral ſir James Wallace's flag was flying, alſo by the Andromache frigate and the Hornet ſloop under his command, and by the Perſeus frigate, all of which were lying there, were manned in their ſhrouds, had their guard turned out, and cheered as their majeſties paſſed.

The tide being nearly ſpent, and the wind not favourable for going back to the frigates in Spithead, their majeſties and the royal family, the board of admiralty, and the admiral earl Howe, returned to the dock-yard, where they arrived about ten o'clock in the evening.

June 29.] Their majeſties and the royal family went this morning to the chapel in the dock-yard, attended as before, where prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Howell, and a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion was afterwards preached by the Rev. Mr. Scott, chaplain to the ordinary.

Their majeſties and the royal family then

went to see the ship launched the day before, which had been taken into dock to be coppered; an operation then in hand, and which was completely performed in eight hours and ten minutes. His majesty, after going to the bottom of the dock to see the copper sheathing put on, returned with the queen and royal family to the commissioner's house, where the lords commissioners of the admiralty, admiral earl Howe, admiral sir Alexander Hood, rear-admiral Gardner, sir Roger Curtis, and the post captains of the channel fleet, had the honour of dining at his majesty's table, previous to which rear admiral Gardner had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand upon his being appointed major-general of the marines.

When dinner was over, their majesties and the royal family went to the governor's house in the garrison; and his majesty, prince Ernest Augustus, the commander in chief of the forces, the master-general of the ordnance, and other general officers, &c. having walked entirely over the whole of the ramparts, came back to the governor's house, escorted as before, and returned in the evening to the commissioner's house.

30.] His majesty this morning went to see the Prince of Wales, which (having been completely coppered in the course of yesterday, as before mentioned) was put out of dock and afloat in the harbour, and returned afterwards to the commissioner's house, where his majesty was pleased to signify his intention of granting the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain to Charles Saxton, Esq. resident commissioner, and conferred the honour of knighthood on captain Bayne, of the queen's regiment. Their majesties and the royal family, about nine o'clock, embarked on board the king's barge, and proceeded to Spithead; where their majesties and the royal family went on board the Aquilon frigate. Soon afterwards, the Aquilon sailed with a fair wind to Southampton, attended by the Niger frigate, where they and the royal family landed about ten o'clock, and immediately proceeded to Windsor; and arrived there, in perfect health, at ten o'clock on the same night.

The houses, as well as the steeple of the church in the town of Portsmouth, and the houses and buildings in Portsea and Gosport, were illuminated every night (Sunday excepted) during their majesties stay.

His majesty, before he left Portsmouth, was graciously pleased to give orders for donations to be made, out of his own privy purse, to the artificers, workmen, and labourers of the dock-yard, including the ordinary, to the workmen and labourers of the victualling and ordnance departments at the port, and to the crews of the Queen Charlotte and Aquilon and the Chatham yacht.

And his majesty was also pleased to order one hundred pounds to be distributed to the poor of each of the parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea, fifty pounds to the poor of Gosport, and fifty pounds to the debtors in Portsmouth gaol, amounting, with other donations, to upwards of three thousand pounds.

The undermentioned captains were also appointed flag officers of his majesty's fleet, viz.

James Pigot, Esq.; hon. William Waldegrave; Thomas Mackenzie, Esq.; Thomas Pringle, Esq.; hon. William Clement Finch; sir Roger Curtis, knt.; Henry Harvey, Esq.; Robert Mann, Esq.; William Parker, Esq.; to be rear-admirals of the blue.

William Young, Esq.; James Gambier, Esq.; and the right hon. lord Hugh Seymour, to be colonels in his majesty's marine forces, in the room of the hon. William Waldegrave, Thomas Pringle, Esq. and sir Roger Curtis, knt. appointed flag officers in his majesty's fleet.

His Majesty's Speech on closing the Sessions of the British Parliament, July 11, 1794.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The state of public business enables me now to close this session of parliament, in doing which I have again to acknowledge that assiduity and zeal for the interests of my people, of whom you had before given me so many proofs, and which have been so particularly manifested in the present year.

"I am persuaded that you entertain too just a sense of the nature and importance of the contest in which we are engaged, to suffer your zeal to be abated, or your perseverance shaken, by the recent successes of the enemy in the Netherlands.

"In a moment which so strongly calls for energy and vigour, it is peculiarly gratifying to me to reflect on the uniform skill and bravery of my fleets and armies; the undaunted spirit and unwearied exertions of my officers and troops in every situation; and the general public spirit of my people, which have never at any period been more conspicuous.

"I have observed with the highest satisfaction the rapid and valuable acquisitions made in the East and West Indies, the successful operations which have been carried on in the Mediterranean, and the brilliant and decisive victory obtained by my fleet, under the command of earl Howe, an event which must ever be remembered as one of the most glorious in the naval history of this country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I return you my warmest thanks for the cheerfulness and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which were necessary for the service of the year, and for the maintenance of a cause equally important to the security and happiness of every class of my subjects.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I feel it incumbent upon me particularly to acknowledge your diligence in the investigation of the designs which had been formed against the government and constitution of these kingdoms, and to thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me on this occasion. It will be a principal object of my attention to make a vigorous and prudent use of the additional powers vested in me for the protection and security of my people; and relying, as I do, with the utmost confidence, on the uniform loyalty and public spirit of the

great

great body of my ſubjects, I have no doubt of ſpeedily and effectually repreſſing every attempt to diſturb the public peace, and of defeating the wicked deſigns which have been in agitation.

"It muſt not, however, be forgotten that theſe deſigns againſt our domeſtic happineſs are eſſentially connected with the ſyſtem now prevailing in France, of which the principles and ſpirit are irreconcileably hoſtile to all regular and eſtabliſhed governments: and that we are therefore called upon, by every conſideration of our own internal ſafety, to continue our efforts, in conjunction with my allies, and to perſevere with increaſed vigour and exertion in a conteſt, from the ſucceſsful termination of which we can alone expect to eſtabliſh, on a permanent foundation, the future ſecurity and tranquillity either of this country, or of the other nations of Europe."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, *July* 18, 1794.

A QUARTER-ASSEMBLY was held at the Exhibition-houſe, William-ſtreet. After ſome incidental buſineſs, his majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of the general aſſembly, felicitating his majeſty on the late ſignal victory, was read by Mr. Sheriff Giffard (the members uncovered) who took occaſion to deliver a ſhort ſpeech on the high and unprecedented honour conferred by an anſwer ſigned with his majeſty's hand. The obſervations of Mr. Sheriff Giffard were followed by ſome of a ſimilar import on the part of Mr. J. Sankey, prefatory to a motion, that the paper conveying ſo diſtinguiſhed a mark of condeſcenſion ſhould be placed in the archives of the city, among the moſt valuable records of the corporation. This being agreed to unanimouſly, Mr. Chambers ſuggeſted that a copy thereof ſhould be taken, and when decorated with the municipal inſignia, &c. allotted an appropriate ſituation, and a motion grounded thereon was agreed to.

An addreſs in conſequence of his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer was carried, after which a motion was made, that a regiment of infantry ſhould be raiſed for the ſervice of his majeſty, and unanimouſly agreed to, and 5500l. voted: a committee was appointed to prepare an addreſs on this ſubject, which was ſoon after read, and contained a requeſt that his majeſty would graciouſly permit them to carry into effect their intention, and give the command thereof to one of his majeſty's ſons; this, with an addreſs to the lord lieutenant, received unanimous approbation.

At the above meeting, the freedom of the city was voted to lord Howe, for his eminent ſervices, to be preſented in a gold box of the value of 20 guineas;—the freedom alſo of the city was voted to general Robert Cunninghame, commander in chief, to be preſented in the moſt reſpectful manner;—and as a teſtimony of the particular ſenſe entertained of the official merit and private virtues of their late Recorder, a piece of plate, value 50 guineas, was voted to be preſented to him.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

Summer Circuit 1794.	N. East.	Munster.	Leinster.	Connaug.	N. West.
	Juſt. Crookſ. Juſtice Boyd	Juſt. Kelly Juſt. Downes	Bn. Smith Bn. George	Juſt. Chamb. Juſt. Finucan	Chief Baron Bn. Metge
Wedneſday, *Aug.* 13	Trim.				
Monday, 18	Dundalk		Wicklow		
Thurſday, 21			Wexford	Roſcommon	
Friday, 22	Downpatrick				
Monday, 25				Carrick	
Tueſday, 26		Waterford			
Wedneſday, 27				Sligo	
Thurſday, 28			Kilkenny		
Monday, *Sept.* 1	Carrickferg.	Clonmel		Ballinrobe	
Thurſday, 4			Carlow		
Friday, 5				Galway	
Monday, 8	Armagh	Limerick	Athy		Londonderry
Wedneſday, 10			Marybor.		
Thurſday, 11					Lifford
Friday, 12	Monaghan			Ennis	
Monday, 15					Omagh
Wedneſday, 17		Tralee	Philipſtown		
Thurſday, 18	Drogheda				
Monday, 22					Enniſkillen
Thurſday, 25					Cavan
Friday, 26		Cork			
Thurſday, *Oct.* 2					Longford
Monday, 6					Mullingar

*** Births, Marriages, Deaths and Promotions in our next.

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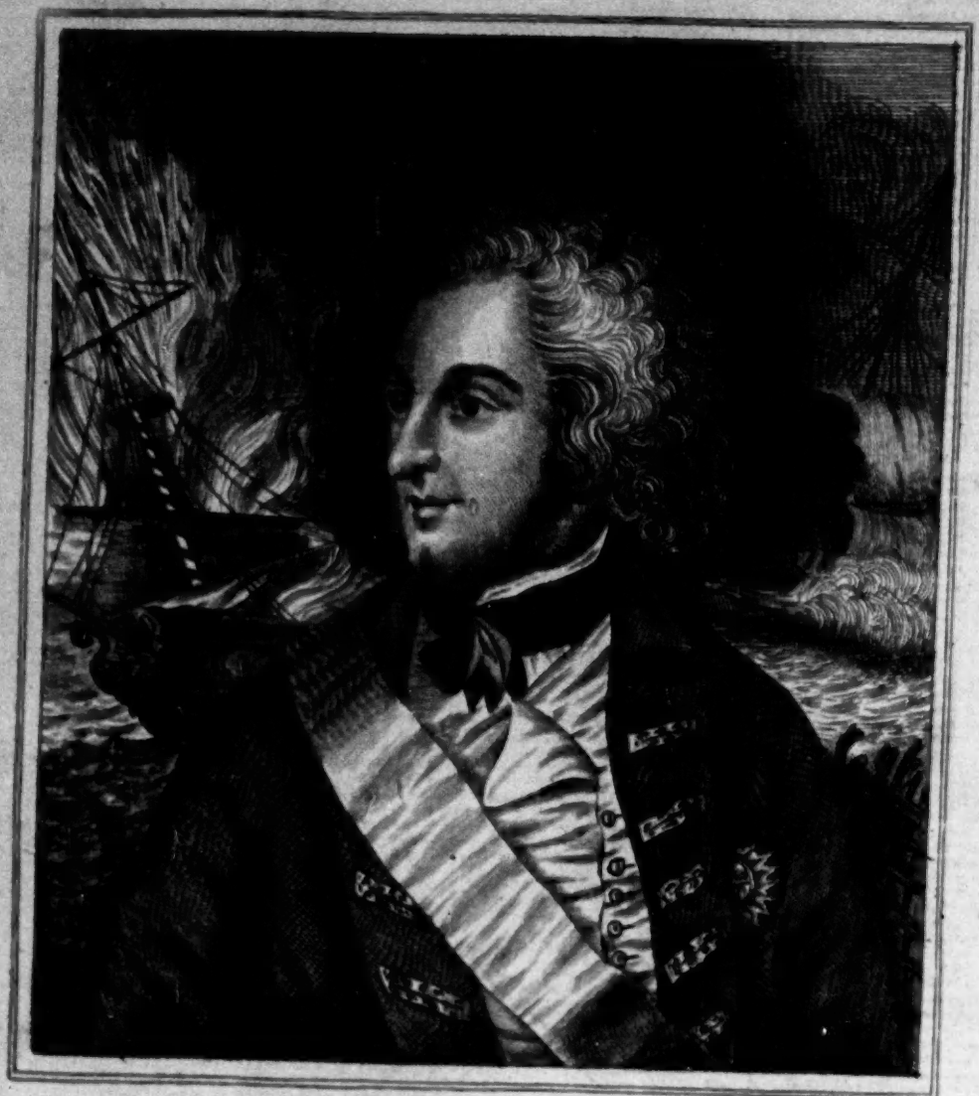

SIR SYDNEY SMITH.